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STATE OF HAWAII

Department of the Attorney General

CRIME IN HAWAII

1990

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

CRIME IN HAWAII

1990

A REVIEW OF

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

AUGUST 1991

FOREWORD

Crime is one of the foremost items of concern to all citizens of Hawaii. Because crime and the fear of crime affect everyone, there exists a need for timely, accurate and reliable reporting on the number and nature of crimes committed. The State of Hawaii Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established in response to this need.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General currently compiles, analyzes, and publishes UCR data. The data obtained through the UCR Program are a set of uniformly defined crime statistics that make possible yearly, inter-agency, and national comparisons. Such information on crime in the state and counties of Hawaii helps criminal justice agencies in making administrative and operational decisions. It also serves to inform the public on the extent and nature of criminal activity in Hawaii.

Crime In Hawaii 1990 presents UCR statistics for the calendar year 1990, with revised UCR statistics for the calendar year 1989 in the "Appendix." This report shows that while reported Crime Index Offenses increased in each of the previous four years, 1986-1989; in 1990 total offenses decreased, for the first time since 1985.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center wishes to express its appreciation to Howard Tagomori, Chief of Police, Maui Police Department; Calvin Fujita, Chief of Police, Kauai Police Department; Michael Nakamura, Chief of Police, Honolulu Police Department; Victor Vierra, Chief of Police, Hawaii Police Department; and to their respective staffs for providing the data reported herein. Special thanks to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; especially Debra Mack, for providing assistance and guidance in the collection of UCR data. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), are a long-standing source of information about law enforcement and crime. The UCR arose in 1930 from a recognized need for a nationwide system of uniform crime statistics. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was designated to serve as the national clearinghouse for data collected under the UCR Program. Each year, usually in August, the FBI publishes the previous year's crime, arrest, and law enforcement employment statistics for the nation, regions, states, cities, and suburban and rural counties in a volume entitled **Crime in the United States**.

The FBI receives information either directly from a local law enforcement agency or from a state-level UCR Program. Local agencies submitting data directly to the FBI receive support and guidance from the national program. State-level programs also receive support and act as intermediaries between the FBI and local agencies. State-level programs were developed to transfer the data collection responsibility from the FBI to a state agency. This helps to streamline operations at the national level.

Operational Criteria

The purpose of the state-level UCR Program is:

> to establish, at the state level, the responsibility to collect and report uniform crime data in accordance with standards developed jointly by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

The conditions under which a State program is developed and by which it must operate are set by the FBI and are designed to ensure consistency and comparability of data collected by State programs. The conditions are as follows:

(1) The State program must conform to the national Uniform Crime Reports standards, definitions, and information required. This, of course, does not prohibit the State from collecting other statistical data beyond the national collection.

(2) The State agency must have a proven, effective, mandatory, statewide program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.

(3) Coverage within the State by a State agency must at least be equal to that attained by Uniform Crime Reports.

(4) The State agency must have adequate field staff assigned to assist local units in record practices and crime reporting procedures.

(5) The State agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tape.

(6) The State must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all statistical data required to the FBI in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports publication deadlines.

(7) The FBI will continue its internal procedures of verifying and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality.

(8) The FBI will continue to have direct contact with individual reporting units within the State where necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, but will coordinate such contacts with the State agency.

(9) Upon request, the FBI will continue its training programs within the State with respect to police records and crime reporting procedures. For mutual benefit these will be coordinated with the State agency.

(10) Should circumstances develop whereby the State agency cannot provide the data required by the national program, the FBI will reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from police units within the State.

Information Requirements

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been traditionally oriented toward law enforcement statistics. The basic data elements required by the FBI, when supplemented by additional state oriented items, permit a variety of interesting statistical analyses.

Three categories of statistical reporting are utilized:

1) Reported Offenses
2) Arrest Patterns
3) Offense Characteristics

Data reports are filed monthly by participating police agencies. This system is known as summary-based reporting, in contrast to the incident-based reporting system discussed under "Continuing Development" on page 3.

Reported Offenses

All offenses reported by the UCR program are offenses known to the police. Unreported crimes are difficult to measure and so are not taken into account. Because not all crimes come to the attention of the police, the IACP chose to obtain data on seven offenses. Their selection was based on the seriousness of the crime in terms of nature and/or volume, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of being reported. The seven offenses are collectively known as the Crime Index and serve as a gauge to measure the fluctuations in volume and rate of crime. The crimes selected are the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. In 1979, arson was added by Congress as the eighth Crime Index offense.

The eight Crime Index offenses together with manslaughter by negligence, make up a group of crimes known as Part I offenses. Part II offenses are all other offenses not included in Part I. Information on Part I offenses includes the number of crimes committed, the number cleared by arrest or by exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses. Also, in this report, only arrest data are reported for manslaughter by negligence.

Because there are differences in criminal codes throughout the nation, the UCR Program uses a standard set of definitions for each offense. Law enforcement agencies submit data in accordance with these definitions without regard for local statutes. This standardization allows the aggregation of state statistics into a national total.

Arrest Patterns

Statistical reports derived from arrest information are presented with other UCR exhibits because they are primarily of interest to law enforcement agencies.

Offense Characteristics

Detailed characteristics are collected for selected offenses. For example, victim age, sex and race are recorded for murder incidents. In addition, elements such as the relationship of the victim to the offender and type of weapon are also collected for murders. Robberies can be broken down by type of weapon, type of robbery and value of property stolen. Statistics on monetary values lost from other crime index offenses are also collected.

Continuing Development

In 1982, the U.S. Department of Justice, in conjunction with the FBI, awarded a contract to Abt Associates, Inc., to study the national UCR program. The study was designed as a three-phase effort: Phase I, a study of the original and current systems; Phase II, submission of recommendations for change of the existing system; and Phase III, implementation of the approved changes.

Phase I was completed in the fall of 1984. Phase II was completed in 1985 with the release of a report entitled, "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program." Abt Associates' major recommendation in the report was to change from summary-based reporting to an incident-based or unit record reporting system with new capabilities to record detailed information on the type and location of offenses and the characteristics of the victims and offenders.

Phase III began early in 1989 when Alabama became the first state to submit magnetic tapes containing test data to the "National Incident Based Reporting System" (NIBRS). By mid-1991, 3 states: Alabama, North Dakota, and South Carolina, were submitting operational data, while 10 additional states, plus the National Park Service, were submitting partial or test data. The Gulf War delayed the start of test tape submission from several other states.

The Hate Crime Statistics Act became law in April, 1990. The Act provides for a five-year data collection of crimes motivated by religious, ethnic, racial, or sexual orientation bias. The 12 states and 8 jurisdictions which reported hate crimes prior to the federal Act reported a total of about 3,000 such crimes in 1989. Contributing agencies now choosing to report Hate Crimes to the FBI are to complete a new data field which indicates the bias-motivated nature of the offense to be reported via NIBRS tape or are to complete new incident report forms to be submitted quarterly if utilizing summary-based reporting. Four states reported Hate Crimes in the first quarter of 1991. Additional states are expected to begin reporting later this year. The FBI is continuing to make a diligent effort to train the trainers in large contributing agencies to recognize Hate Crime and to report it on the new summary-based forms. Similar training was given to State Programs earlier this year.

Hawaii UCR Program

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center manages the Hawaii UCR program. The Data Center edits the UCR reports received from agencies contributing data, corrects errors, then forwards the reports to the FBI. The Data Center also provides technical assistance and training to the contributing agencies. Currently, there are four police agencies submitting UCR data.

Prior to the Data Center's involvement in the program, the agencies submitted the reports directly to the FBI. With the Data Center's involvement, the FBI has a single point of contact in the state. As such, the Data Center functions as a UCR clearinghouse. The Data Center helps the FBI in distributing program information and in addressing possible problems with Hawaii data.

The Data Center has constantly attempted to improve the UCR program in order to provide more meaningful analysis of data. One of the changes made to the program involves the race element. The FBI uses only four race categories: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Recognizing the unique racial breakdown in Hawaii, the Hawaii program has expanded the categories to include: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Samoan, Korean, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, and Other.

Limitations

Hawaii's current program does not collect data on incidents or victim characteristics nor does it differentiate between military, visitor, or resident victims or offenders. These would be pertinent to any analysis of crime in Hawaii. An incident-based system like the one being implemented at the national level, but modified to fit Hawaii's needs, would be a solution.

CRIME IN HAWAII 1990, General Notes

Crime is a continuing public concern. As such, timely and accurate information is necessary to assist criminal justice administrators and other public officials in assessing the problem. UCR data analyzed by the Data Center help in this respect.

Arson

Although the property crime of arson is an Index offense, arson data are not included in the Crime Index totals in this publication. This allows comparisons to be made with previous annual reports without having to adjust for arson. Arson is included in the "modified" Crime Index total presented in the summary.

Aggravated Assaults

Aggravated assault is probably the most difficult offense to classify. Because the definition is open to interpretation, large variations may be present between agencies depending upon how the definition was interpreted. There may even be variation between years. Caution should be used when analyzing aggravated assault trends.

Arrests

Arrest figures may include arrests for offenses committed in previous years, as a suspect may be arrested months after an offense has been reported.

Crime Clocks

The Crime Clocks should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, they are designed to convey the change in the annual reported crime experience by showing the average frequency of occurrence of the Crime Index offenses in the current and previous years. The Crime Clocks should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of offenses, rather, they represent the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

Offenses

Caution should also be exercised when using offense statistics. The Honolulu Police Department records its offense data somewhat differently from the UCR program guides. According to UCR standards, data should be revised as reclassifications occur. However, once Honolulu's statistical reports are finalized, generally in the third month following the report month, reclassifications are reported only for the class of murder.

Percent Change Trend Graphs

The area graphs in this publication present the percentage change for the years 1987 to 1990, each compared against the base year, 1986. The FBI considers the previous five-year period to be the shortest useable and most current convenient indicator of long-term trend. The latest year for which national and regional crime data are available from **Crime in the United States** is 1989. For data from this source, the previous 5 years are 1985-1989.

Population and Other Estimates

The 1990 resident population figures used in this report were provided by the FBI. The state and county totals are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BOC) decenial census as of April 1, 1990. The de facto population figures for the state and counties were obtained from the State Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED). They are estimates as of April 1, 1990, designed to reflect the 1990 census of the resident population.

An estimate of the number of households counted in the 1990 census was obtained from DBED. Information on motor vehicles and bicycles was obtained from DBED's State of Hawaii Data Book 1990, Tables 518 and 534, respectively.

Population data broken down by race and age in Tables 10 and 11 were obtained from DBED and are based on the 1990 census.

Resident versus De facto Population

Because Hawaii has a large tourist population, many feel that crime rates should be based on de facto rather than on resident population. De facto population includes tourists and other visitors. At this time, the Data Center cannot distinguish between crimes committed against visitors versus crimes committed against residents; therefore, it is difficult to measure the true effect of crimes committed against visitors on the overall crime rate. However, because it is known that crimes are committed against visitors, statewide de facto crime rates are included in this report, on page 8, and county de facto crime rates are also presented, in Table 3C on page 53. All other crime rates in this publication are based on resident population.

Revised 1989 Index Offenses, Clearances, and Values of Property Stolen and Recovered

A brief discussion of the rationale and scope of the 1989 revisions and a narrative summary of the changes from 1988 levels to the revised figures, as well as several tables showing relationships among the revised and other important statistics, are presented in the "Appendix." While the 1989 arrest statistics did not require revision, the statewide arrest tables are reprinted in the Appendix to provide a more comprehensive report.

Index Offenses, except for murder, are subclassified by the degree of completion for forcible rape, whether an attempt only, or a completed act, by the type of weapon used for robbery and aggravated assault, by the type of entry for burglary, whether forcible; illegal, nonforcible; or attempted forcible, by the type of place from which the property was stolen for larceny-theft, and by the type of property stolen or damaged/destroyed for motor vehicle theft and arson. Some Honolulu and statewide subclassifications of the Index Offenses for 1989 and subsequent years are not comparable to the statistics reported for 1988 and previous years. The subclassifications of forcible rape and arson appear to have maintained their general comparability to the proportions observed in previous years. The comparability of the subclassifications of the other offenses is questionable. The most unlikely changes involve aggravated assault and burglary and are discussed in their respective narrative sections on pages 24-30.

HAWAII CRIME SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

There were 67,676 Crime Index offenses reported in 1990, excluding arson. This is a 2.6 percent decrease from the revised 1989 total of 69,500. Property crime decreased in all categories, while increases occurred in most categories of violent crime. Murder was the only category of violent crime to show a decrease, a reduction of 17 percent.

LARGEST CATEGORY OF CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Larceny-theft accounts for 69 percent of the Crime Index offenses. In 1990, there were 46,735 larceny-thefts reported, a 1.3 percent decrease from the preceding year.

VIOLENT CRIMES

In 1990, the numbers of rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults increased by 2.0 percent, 10.2 percent, and 9.6 percent, respectively. A total of 3,113 violent crimes was reported, an increase of 8.4 percent.

PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crimes decreased by 3.1 percent from 66,628 in the preceding year to a total of 64,563 reported offenses. Larceny-theft comprised 72 percent of the property crimes. Burglary and motor vehicle theft accounted for 21 percent and 6.5 percent of the property crimes, respectively.

Sixty-three percent of the burglaries were committed at residences, and 60 percent of the residential burglaries took place during the day. Of the non-residential burglaries, 44 percent were committed during the day.

MODIFIED CRIME INDEX TOTAL

When the Crime Index total, 67,676, was modified to include arson, there was a decrease of 2.5 percent from the revised 1989 total. Modifying the property crime total to include arson resulted in a decrease of 3.0 percent. (The number of reported arsons increased by 14 percent in 1990.)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

The value of property stolen in Hawaii in 1990 decreased by 15 percent to $51,178,530. Nineteen percent of the loss, or $9,576,490, was successfully recovered by the police departments.

TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED

In 1990, there were 63,919 total arrests for non-traffic offenses. Twenty-six percent of the arrestees were juveniles, compared to 25 percent in 1989.

ARRESTS REPORTED FOR CRIME INDEX

There were 12,547 arrests made for Crime Index offenses in 1990, representing 20 percent of all arrests.

NARCOTIC DRUG ARRESTS

In 1990, there were 3,597 arrests for drug abuse violations, a decrease of 12 percent from 1989. Juveniles made up 11 percent of those arrested. Forty-nine percent of all arrests for drug abuse violations were for possession of marijuana.

GAMBLING ARRESTS

In 1990, there were 685 arrests made for gambling, of which just 1.8 percent involved juveniles. Total gambling arrests decreased 20 percent from 1989's total of 856.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Reported Crime Index offenses decreased by 2.6 percent from 69,500 reported in 1989 to 67,676 in 1990. However, violent crimes increased by 8.4 percent from 2,872 reported in 1989 to 3,113 reported in 1990, while property crime went down by 3.1 percent.

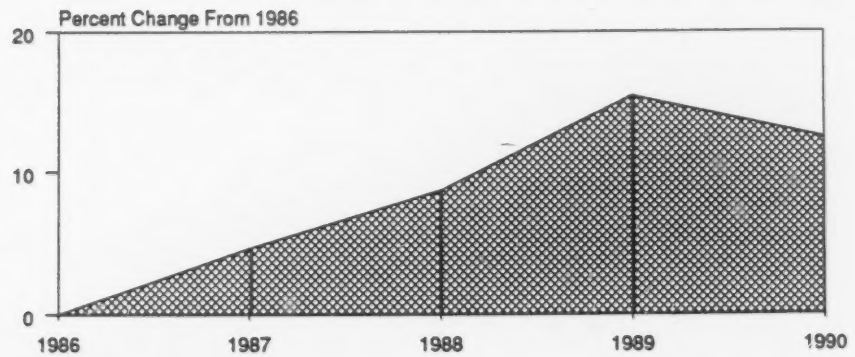
The rate per 100,000 resident population for Crime Index offenses in 1990 was 6,107. This was a 3.5 percent decrease from the 1989 rate of 6,331. In 1990, Maui's rate per 100,000 was 6,559, and Hawaii County's was 6,200. The rates for Honolulu and Kauai were 6,102 and 5,073, respectively.

In 1989, Hawaii's rate was 10.3 percent higher than the national rate of 5,741 per 100,000 population and 3.4 percent lower than the Western States' rate of 6,550 per 100,000 population. (The Western States are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii. 1989 is the latest year for which national and regional data are available.) Hawaii's rate is higher than the national rate because of the number of property crime offenses.

The following graph shows the change in the number of index crimes reported in Hawaii in each year since 1986.

CRIME INDEX TOTAL (1986-1990)

UP 12.4%



Modified Crime Index Offenses

Modifying the Crime Index total to include arson raised the 1990 crime rate per 100,000 population to 6,147. The rate changes very little because arson accounts for less than 1 percent of all modified Crime Index offenses. The 1990 modified Crime Index rate is 3.5 percent lower than the 1989 modified Crime Index rate of 6,366.

De facto Crime Rates

Most of the crime rates in this report were calculated using resident population figures as the base. These population figures come directly from the decenial census (for years ending with zero) or are estimates based upon the census (for other years). Using the resident base keeps Hawaii's rates comparable with the data from other states, the Western Region, and the nation, as published in **Crime in the United States**.

However, the population at risk for crime at any moment is more accurately described by the de facto population, the number of people actually present in the state, or other area under consideration. De facto population can be calculated from resident population by subtracting temporarily absent residents and adding visitors. For areas with large, generally stable visitor populations such as Hawaii, de facto crime rates may be more realistic than rates based upon resident population. Therefore, beginning in 1984, the Data Center compared statewide de facto crime rates to resident crime rates, as in the following table. Beginning in 1987, de facto crime rates for the counties were presented in Table 3C (page 53 in this report).

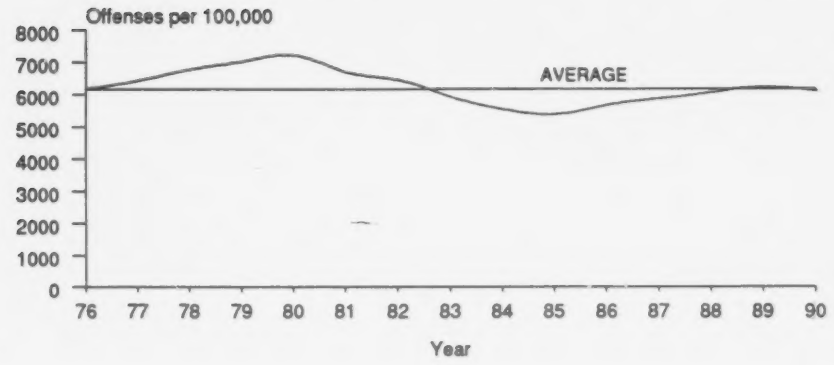
CRIME RATES: RESIDENT AND DE FACTO
STATE OF HAWAII
1990

	Resident	De facto
Population base as of April 1, 1990:	1,108,229	1,248,400
Murder	4.0	3.5
Forcible Rape	32.5	28.8
Robbery	91.4	81.1
Aggravated Assault	153.0	135.9
Burglary	1,228.2	1,090.3
Larceny-theft	4,217.1	3,743.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	380.5	337.8
TOTAL	**6,106.7**	**5,421.0**

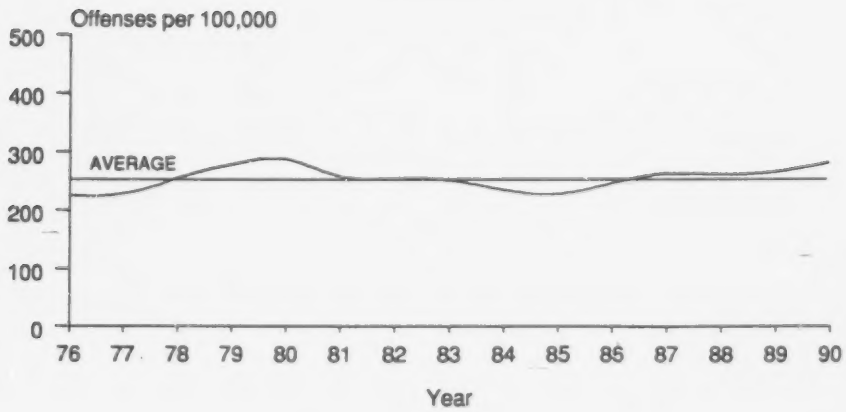
15 Year Trends

The following graphs show trends for the 15-year period 1976 to 1990. The total crime rate trend shows that crime decreased in 1990 for the first time in the last several years. Prior to 1990, crime steadily increased for four years, from 1986 through 1989. By 1989, the rate exceeded the average for the 15-year period, but it receded to below average again in 1990. The last graph shows that property crimes dictate the trend in total crime.

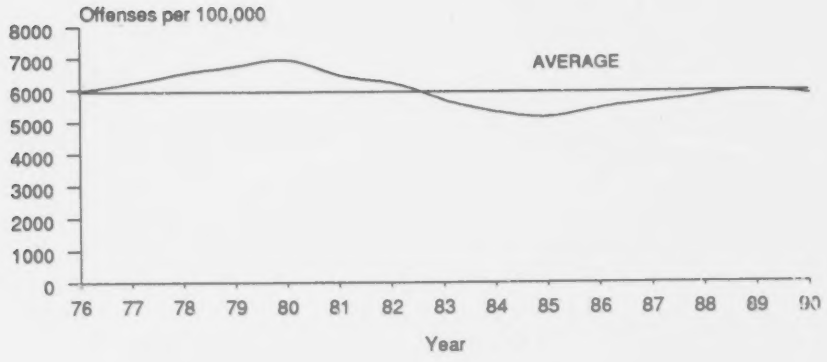
TOTAL CRIME RATE
1976-1990



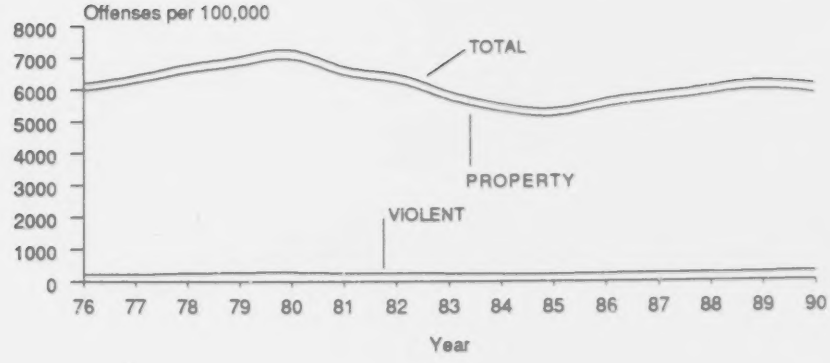
VIOLENT CRIME RATE
1976-1990



PROPERTY CRIME RATE
1976-1990



CRIME RATE TRENDS
1976-1990



MURDER

Definition

Murder, which includes nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. (The term "nonnegligent manslaughter" is not used in Hawaii.)

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Highlights

- The number of homicides known to Hawaii law enforcement agencies decreased to 44 in 1990 from 53 in 1989, a reduction of 17 percent.
- The risk of being murdered in Hawaii in 1990 was 4 in 100,000.
- The use of handguns and firearms in murder increased from 32 percent in 1989 to 41 percent in 1990.

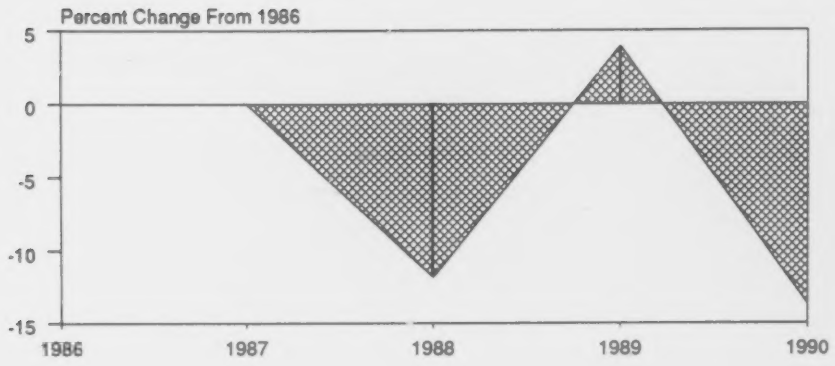
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	53	4.8
1990	44	4.0
Percent Change	-17.0	-16.7

Forty-four murders were reported to Hawaii law enforcement agencies in 1990, a decrease of 17 percent from the 1989 total of 53. Thirty-four of the homicides occurred in the City and County of Honolulu, a decrease from 43 in 1989. Hawaii County reported 7 homicides, the same number as in 1989. Maui County reported 3 homicides in 1989, up from 2 reported in 1989. Kauai did not report any homicides in 1990, while one was reported in 1989.

The following graph shows a decrease in murders since 1986. Murders decreased in 1990 to reach the lowest level since 1985. Since 1975, reported murders were highest in 1980, at 84, and were lowest in 1982, at 31. Thirty-four murders were reported in 1984. The 1985 count of 43 was the third lowest since 1975.

MURDER (1986-1990)
DOWN 13.7%



Risk

The risk of being murdered in Hawaii in 1990 was 4.0 per 100,000 resident population, which was roughly half the rate for the nation (8.7) and about half the rate for the Western States (8.3) in 1989.

The 1990 rate for Hawaii decreased 17 percent from 1989's risk of 4.8 per 100,000.

Fifty percent of the murder victims were between the ages of 20 and 34, inclusive. However, the average age was 38 years. Sixty-eight percent of the victims were males.

Forty-one percent of the victims were killed by firearms. This compares with 32 percent in 1989. (Nationally in 1989, 62 percent were killed by firearms.) Fifty-seven percent knew their assailants. The offender was a spouse or relative in 23 percent and a friend or an acquaintance in 34 percent of the murders.

The table below shows percentages of murders by month. The greatest monthly proportions of homicides in 1990 were reported in March and May. In 1989, Hawaii reported the most homicides in June, whereas the national peak occurred in July.

MURDERS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989	U.S. 1989
January	15.9	3.8	8.1
February	6.8	3.8	7.1
March	18.2	13.2	7.8
April	2.3	7.5	7.9
May	18.2	5.7	7.8
June	6.8	18.9	8.2
July	9.1	15.1	9.1
August	9.1	7.5	9.0
September	2.3	9.4	8.8
October	4.5	7.5	8.9
November	2.3	1.9	8.5
December	4.5	5.7	8.7

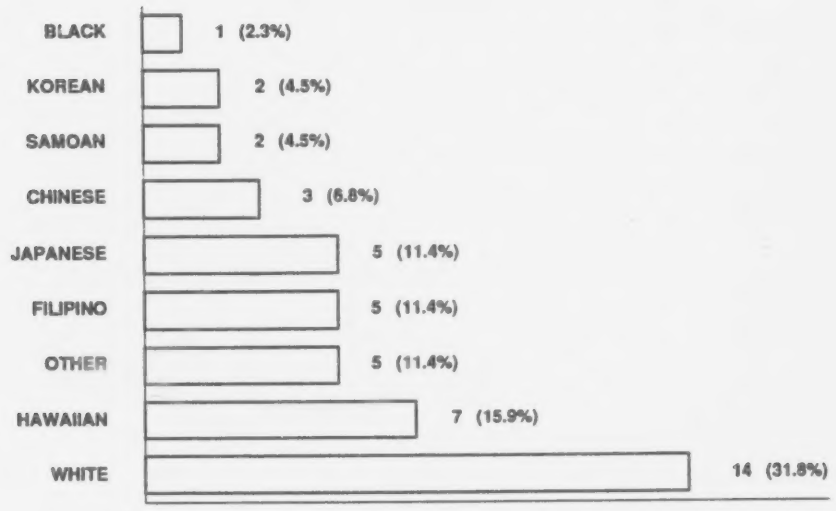
Arrests

Please note that arrest figures may include arrests for offenses committed in previous years, as a suspect may be arrested months after an offense has been reported. This assumption also applies to all other arrest data presented in this report.

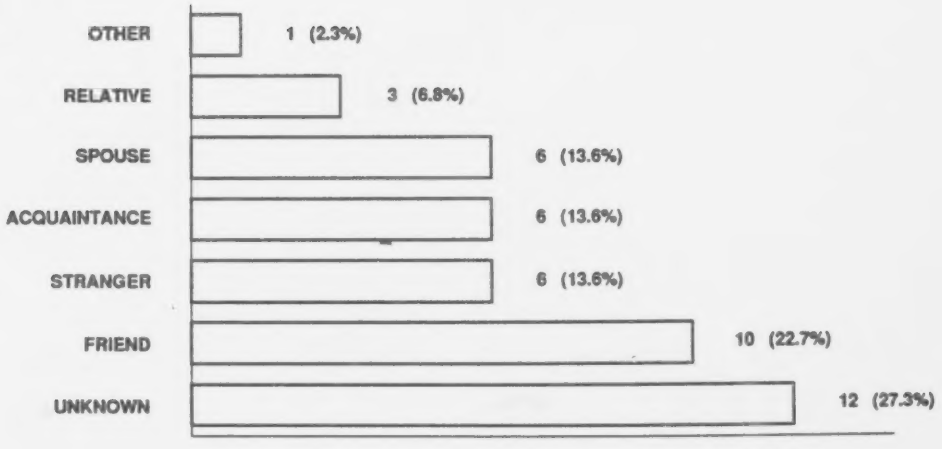
In 1990, 47 arrests were made for murder, compared to 60 in 1989. This is a decrease of 22 percent.

Four juveniles were arrested for murder. Seventy percent of the arrestees were 15 to 29 years of age. All but four were male.

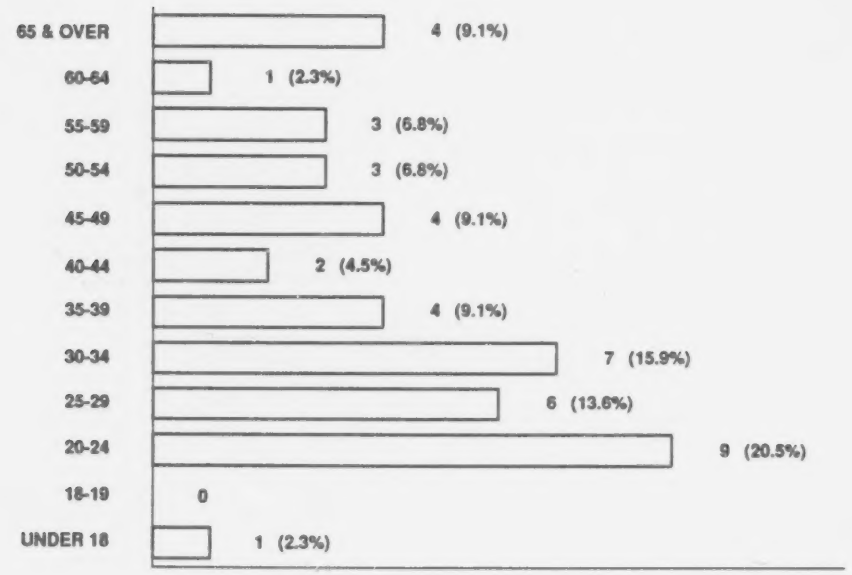
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY RACE
1990



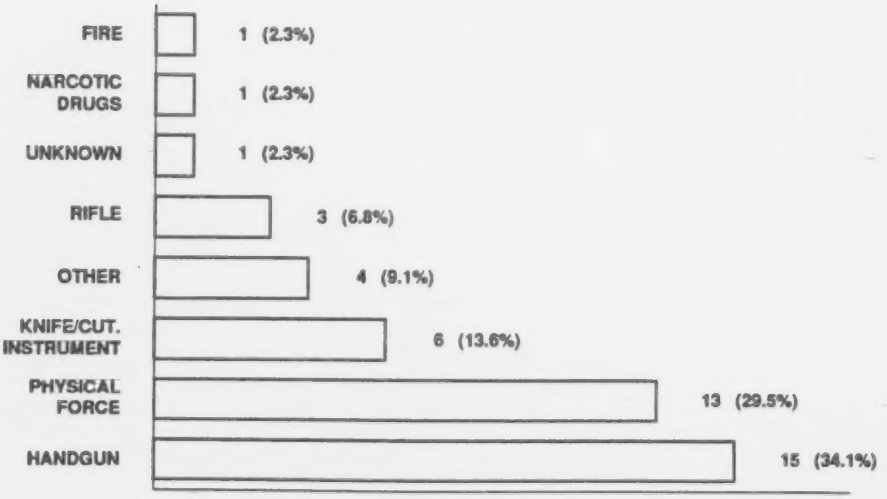
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER
1990



MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY AGE
1990



MURDER
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1990



NOTE: Firearms were used in 18 murders (40.9 percent).

FORCIBLE RAPE

Definition

Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

Highlights

- The total number of rapes reported to law enforcement agencies rose 2 percent from the revised count of 353 reported in 1989 to 360 in 1990.
- The risk of being raped in Hawaii in 1990 was 66 per 100,000 women.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	353	32.2
1990	360	32.5
Percent Change	2.0	0.9

Rapes reported in Hawaii increased 2 percent from 353 in 1989 to 360 in 1990. Rapes increased in the City and County of Honolulu from 269 in 1989 to 278 in 1990. Hawaii County also registered an increase from 33 to 46. However, the numbers of rapes in Maui and Kauai counties decreased from the 1989 counts of 29 and 22, respectively, to 23 and 13 in 1990.

The graph on the following page shows that over the past five years rapes increased from the 1986 total, which concluded at 329 reports. The highest number of rapes reported since 1976 occurred in 1987, when 396 complaints were logged. In 1988, 1989, and 1990, the number of reported rapes remained almost constant, i.e. within the narrow range of 353 to 360. Previously, from 1976 through 1980, complaints of rape increased almost steadily, from 194 to 327, while from 1981 through 1985 the annual total changed little, remaining within the 300-319 range.

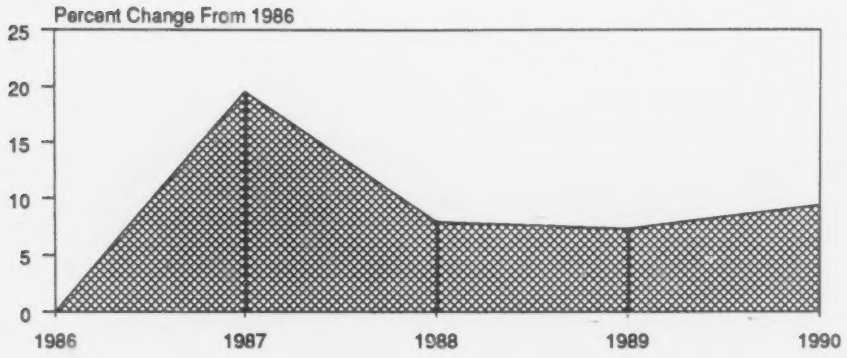
Risk

According to the UCR definition of rape, only women can be victims. Therefore reported rapes per 100,000 females is used as the indicator of risk. The risk of being raped in Hawaii in 1990 was 66 per 100,000 women, below both the 1989 national rate of 74 per100,000 and the Western States' rate of 84. Hawaii's 1990 rate increased 1 percent from 65 in 1989.

In 1990 the total number of reported rapes was comprised of 320 completed acts (89 percent) and 40 attempts (11 percent). In 1989, the same number of completed acts, 320, accounted for 91 percent of the total reported.

FORCIBLE RAPE (1986-1990)

UP 9.4%



In 1990 in Hawaii, rapes were reported most often in September, October, and November. In 1989, reports of rape peaked in April in Hawaii, and in July in the nation.

RAPES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989	U.S. 1988
January	8.9	6.8	7.4
February	6.9	7.6	6.3
March	9.2	5.1	7.7
April	8.1	10.8	8.3
May	8.1	10.5	8.6
June	6.4	7.1	8.9
July	5.0	8.5	10.0
August	8.1	9.6	9.5
September	10.8	9.6	8.8
October	10.8	9.9	8.9
November	10.8	8.2	8.3
December	6.9	6.2	7.3

Arrests

The number of arrests for rape increased by 36 percent, from 159 in 1989 to 216 in 1990.

Of the 216 arrested in 1990, 85 percent were adults, and all but one were males. Fifteen percent of those arrested for rape were juveniles between 10 and 17 years of age, 7 percent were 18 or 19 years old, 37 percent were 20-29, 25 percent were 30-39, 8 percent were 40-49, and the remaining 8 percent were over 50.

ROBBERY

Definition

Robbery is the taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, by threat of force or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Highlights

- Reported robberies increased by 10.2 percent, from 919 in 1989 to 1,013 in 1990.
- The estimated dollar loss increased by 16 percent, from $629,490 to $729,160.
- The average loss was $720, up 5.1 percent from 1989's average of $685.
- The risk of becoming a robbery victim in Hawaii in 1990 was 91.4 per 100,000 (resident population).

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	919	83.7
1990	1,013	91.4
Percent Change	10.2	9.2

Robberies in Hawaii increased from 919 in 1989 to 1,013 in 1990, a rise of 10.2 percent. Among the counties, Hawaii County and the City and County of Honolulu reported increases of 51 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively, from 47 robberies in 1989 to 71 in 1990, and from 809 offenses in 1989 to 889 in 1990. Maui's robbery count moved down to 41 in 1990 from 51 in 1989, while Kauai reported 12 robberies, unchanged from 1989.

Since 1986, robberies reported to Hawaii law enforcement agencies decreased 10.3 percent. The graph on the following page shows that robberies for 1987 through 1990 decreased somewhat from the 1986 base level.

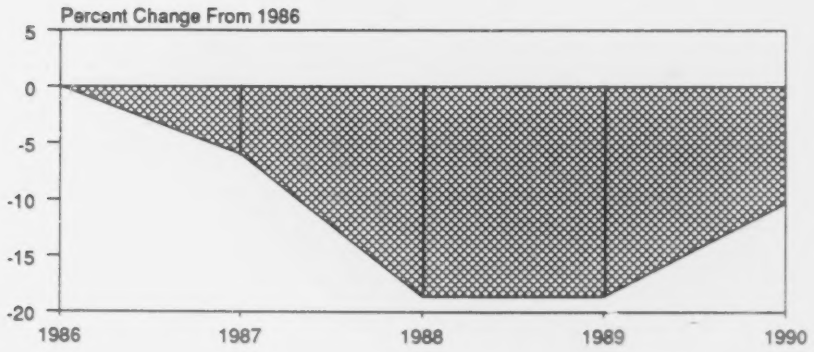
Trend graphs for various types of robbery are presented at the end of this section. The number of offenses moved steadily upwards from 1987 through 1990 in just 1 category. In 1990, convenience store robberies were 35 percent above the 1989 level and 108 percent above 1986. Unfortunately, no category showed a steady downtrend for the entire period since 1986. However, following an initial increase in 1987, bank robberies steadily declined to reach just 43 percent of the 1986 level by 1990.

Robberies in 2 of the largest categories, highway and commercial house, reached their lowest points during the five-year period, 1986-1990, in 1988, then increased again. Commercial house robberies were down 22 percent from 123 in 1986 to 96 in 1988, but in 1990 they reached 150, up 22 percent from 1986. While highway robberies went down 31 percent from 426 in 1986 to 296 in 1988, consecutive increases in 1989 and 1990 only brought the 1990 total to 352, 17 percent below 1986.

In 1990, reported service station robberies numbered 11, halved from the 1989 total of 22, yet ending only 21 percent below the 1986 level of 14. While residential robberies were down in 1987 from 87 to 69, they turned upward in 1988 and 1989 to reach 116, 33 percent above 1986, then declined again in 1990, to end at 102, 17 percent above 1986. Miscellaneous robberies declined from 1987 through 1989 but rebounded slightly in 1990, to end down 29 percent from 1986.

ROBBERY (1986-1990)

DOWN 10.3%



Risk

The robbery rate in Hawaii in 1990 was 91 per 100,000 population. In 1989, the national robbery rate was 233, and the Western States' rate was 236. Hawaii's 1990 risk increased 9.2 percent from the 1989 rate of 84.

Firearms were used in 8.6 percent of Hawaii's 1990 robberies, down from 11 percent in 1989. Knives or cutting instruments were used in 5.9 percent and strong arm methods in 84 percent of the 1990 incidents, compared to 7.7 percent and 76 percent, respectively, in 1989. Nationally, 33 percent of 1989's robberies were committed with firearms.

In 1990, the greatest proportion of all robberies in Hawaii was recorded in May. Nationally, December is a heavy month for robbery, with peak reporting in that month observed for four years, 1985, 1987, 1988, and 1989, in the five year period 1985-1989.

ROBBERIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989	U.S. 1989
January	8.9	7.9	8.8
February	9.3	8.2	7.4
March	7.5	8.0	8.0
April	7.5	6.1	7.3
May	10.9	6.4	7.6
June	7.9	7.4	7.6
July	7.2	9.2	8.4
August	8.0	10.8	8.6
September	6.8	9.2	8.6
October	6.4	8.5	9.2
November	10.0	9.7	9.0
December	9.7	7.7	9.3

Arrests

Robbery arrests for 1990 were up 31 percent from the 1989 level of 305.

Of the 401 arrests in 1990, males accounted for 91 percent. Juveniles made up 26 percent of the total. Fifty percent were between the ages of 13 and 21, inclusive.

Value

The estimated dollar loss rose, from $629,490 in 1989 to $729,160 in 1990, an increase of 16 percent. The average loss per incident was up 5.1 percent, from $685 in 1989 to $720 in 1990. Inflation for all urban consumers in Honolulu was 7.3 percent in 1990.

The average loss more than doubled in 2 types of robbery, convenience store and residential. The average loss in convenience store robberies increased from $193 in 1989 to $473 in 1990. However, this was still below 1988's average take of $552. The total loss in convenience store robberies more than tripled from 1989's $15,460 to 1990's $51,100. On the average, residential robberies cost their victims more than 3 times as much in 1990 as in 1989, with the mean loss increasing from $713 to $2,482. The total value taken in residential robberies increased from $82,690 in 1989 to $253,190 in 1990.

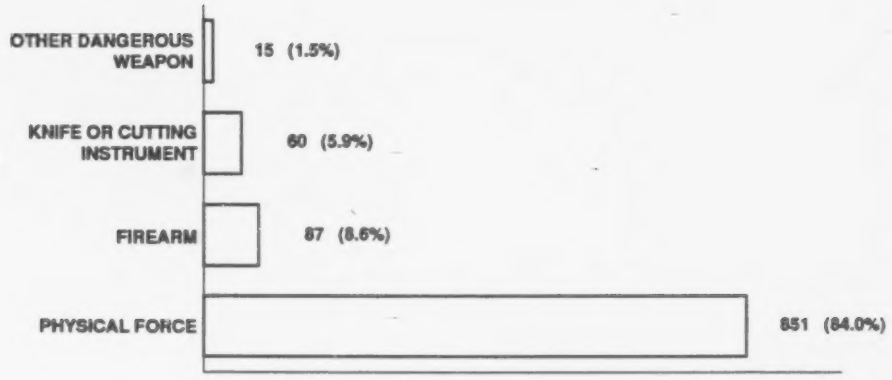
In 2 other categories, service station and miscellaneous robberies, the average loss dropped by over 50 percent. The 1989 average loss in service station robberies was $263, while the comparable 1990 figure was $116, down 56 percent. $12,800 was lost in service station robberies in 1990, compared to $57,900 in 1989. The average amount taken in miscellaneous type robberies fell from $1,145 in 1989 to $435 in 1990, down 62 percent. Total amounts lost in this category were $289,680 in 1989 and $117,110 in 1990.

Losses in bank robberies continued their downtrend, with the average amount taken declining another 31 percent, from $699 in 1989 to $485 in 1990. The total amount taken in bank robberies was down 53 percent, from $21,660 to $10,180, in 1989 and 1990, respectively.

The average loss in highway robberies was $468 in 1990, up 5.4 percent from $444 in 1989. Total losses for 1989 and 1990 were $133,700 and $164,690, respectively.

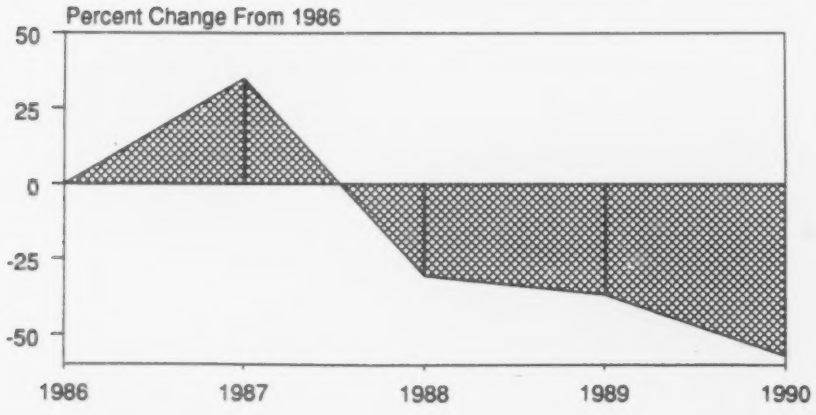
The average loss per commercial house robbery was up 26 percent to $877 in 1990 from $694 in 1989. The total value lost was $131,580, up from $80,510 in 1989.

ROBBERY
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1990



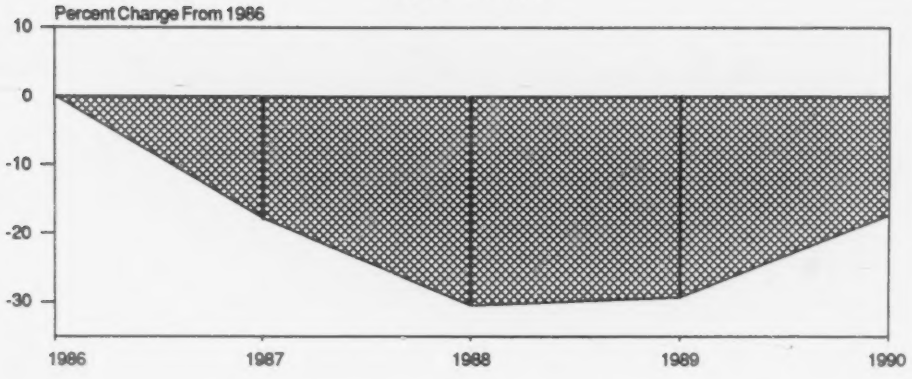
TREND GRAPHS
REPORTED OFFENSES BY TYPE OF ROBBERY

BANK ROBBERY (1986-1990)
DOWN 57.1%



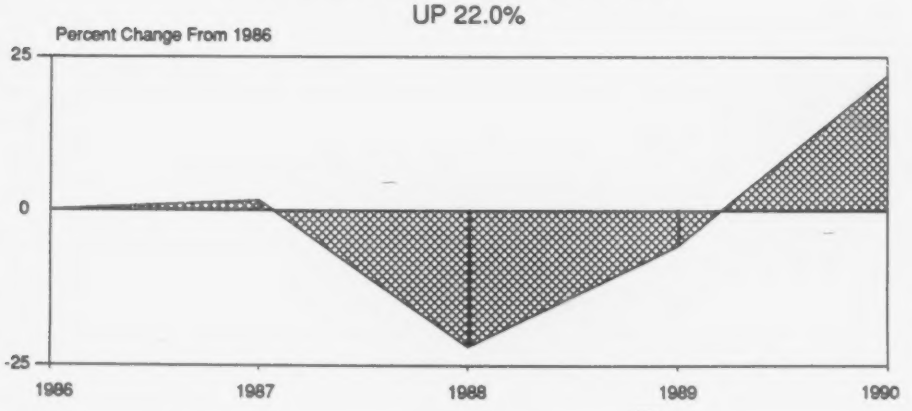
HIGHWAY (1986-1990)

DOWN 17.4%



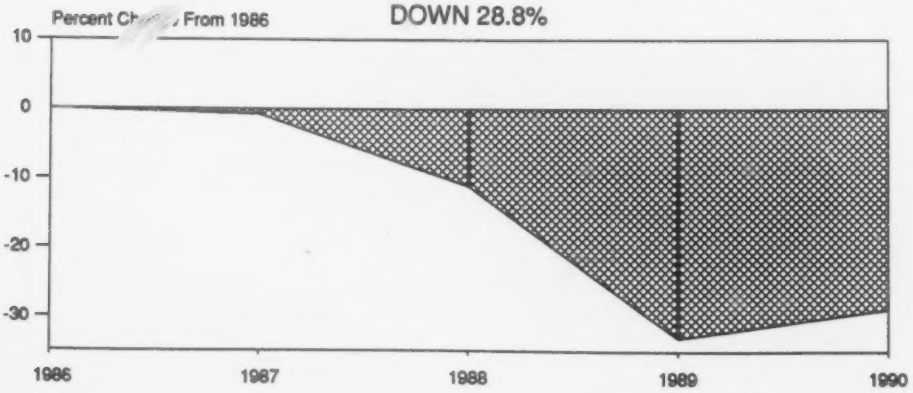
COMMERCIAL HOUSE (1986-1990)

UP 22.0%



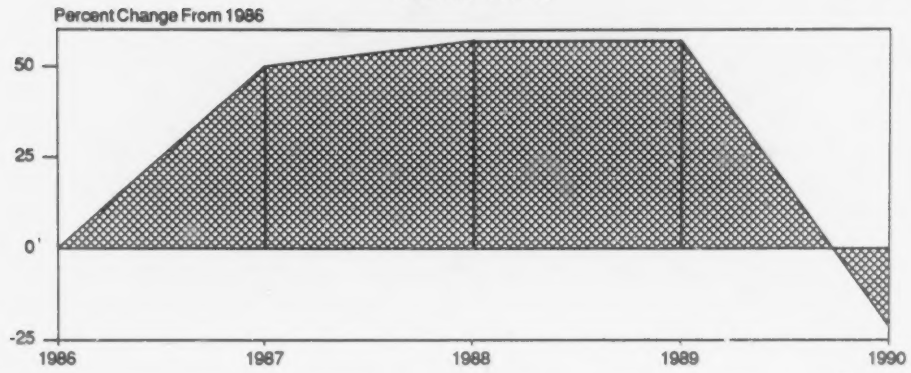
MISCELLANEOUS (1986-1990)

DOWN 28.8%



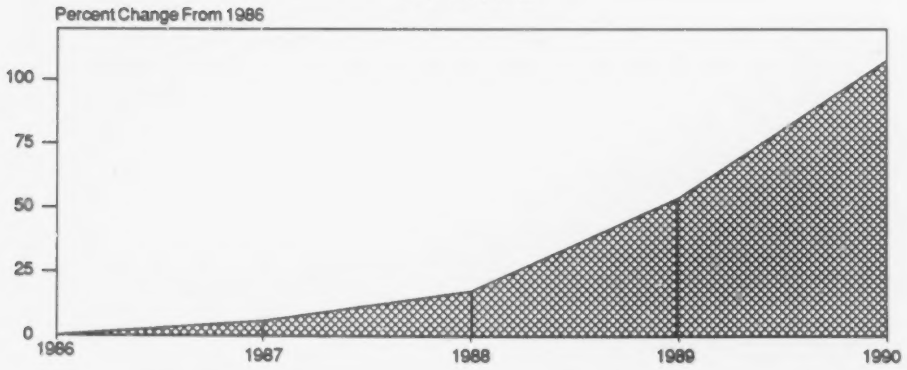
SERVICE STATION (1986-1990)

DOWN 21.4%



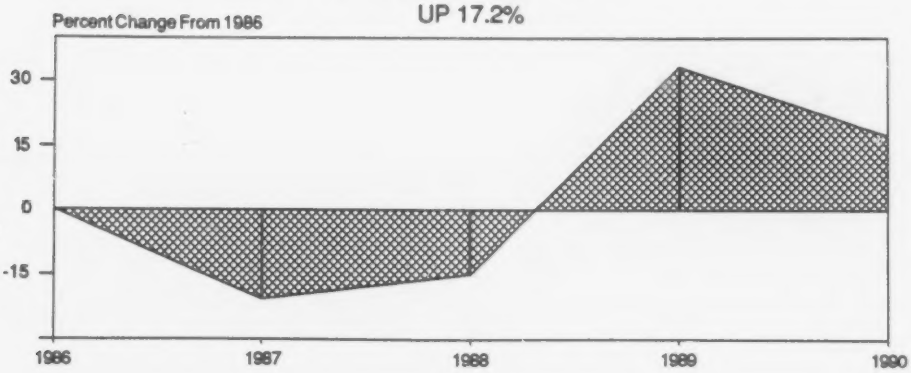
CONVENIENCE STORE (1986-1990)

UP 107.7%



RESIDENTIAL (1986-1990)

UP 17.2%



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since injury need not result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Highlights

- Reported aggravated assaults increased by 9.6 percent in 1990.
- Statewide, there were 153 aggravated assaults per 100,000 residents.
- The 29 percent increase in arrests for aggravated assault did not affect the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles, almost exactly 1 out of 6.
- Physical force was the type of weapon most often reported in incidents of aggravated assault in 1990.

Trends

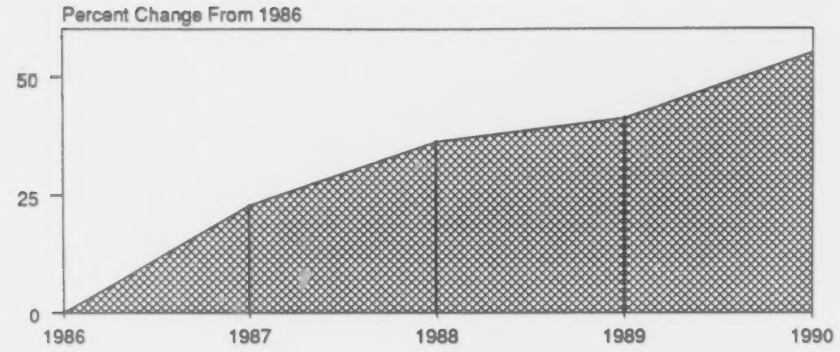
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	1,547	140.9
1989	1,696	153.0
Percent Change	9.6	8.6

Reported aggravated assaults went up by 9.6 percent from 1,547 offenses in 1989 to 1,696 offenses in 1990. Aggravated assaults increased by 16 percent in Honolulu, from 1,044 in 1989 to 1,211 in 1990, by 13 percent in Hawaii County, from 178 in 1989 to 202 in 1990, and by 42 percent in Kauai County, from 62 in 1989 to 88 in 1990. However, aggravated assaults in Maui County were down 26 percent, from 263 to 195.

The following graph shows a steady increase in aggravated assaults from 1986 to 1990. Over the five-year period, assaults went up by 55 percent.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (1986-1990)

UP 54.9%



Risk

In 1989, the national rate for aggravated assault was 383 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 468 per 100,000. These rates were 2 1/2 to 3 times as high as Hawaii's 1990 rate of 153 per 100,000.

In 1990, the aggravated assault rate in Hawaii was 138 per 100,000 population, an 8.6 percent rise over the 1989 rate. Maui County reported the highest rate of all the counties, 194 per 100,000 population, while City and County of Honolulu had the lowest, 145 per 100,000.

In 1990, physical force was reportedly used to commit a majority, 52 percent, of the aggravated assaults. Firearms were used in 15 percent of the assaults, while knives or other cutting instruments were used in 14 percent of the offenses. Other dangerous weapons were used 19 percent of the time. (Examples of "other dangerous weapons" are blunt objects, poison, and acid.) In 1990, as in 1989, the proportion of aggravated assaults committed using physical force increased substantially, while the use of weapons classified in each of the other 3 categories decreased.

As explained on pages 97-98 in the Appendix, a change in reporting requirements at the Honolulu Police Department is affecting the subclassification of Index Crimes. This is particularly true of aggravated assault, where the 3 neighbor island counties continue to report more assaults with "other dangerous weapons." Although the proportion of neighbor island aggravated assaults with other dangerous weapons fell steadily from 53 percent in 1987 to 39 percent in 1990, a decline of 14 percent, the comparable Honolulu proportion fell steadily from 31 percent in 1987 to 11 percent in 1990, a decline of 20 percent. The declines during the year that Honolulu changed its reporting requirements, 1989, were 3.0 percent for the neighbor islands and 9.4 percent for Honolulu.

The shifts in proportions of aggravated assaults committed with physical force are more interesting. While physical force assaults in the neighbor islands increased steadily from 12 percent of the 1987 total to 17 percent of the 1990 total, they steadily increased from 17 percent to 66 percent in Honolulu. About two-thirds of the 49 percent increase in Honolulu also occurred in the year the reporting changes were implemented, 1989. In 1989, 52 percent of the City and County's aggravated assaults were reported as physical force assaults, compared to 18 percent in 1988.

It is generally recognized that aggravated assault can be a difficult classification choice. Depending upon the presence or absense of sufficient evidence to indicate motive(s), a crime might be classified as a rape, a robbery, or a simple assault, instead of as an aggravated assault. While changed reporting requirements appear to have contributed to the shifts in the proportions described above, it is likely that some actual changes in the proportions and subtle changes in the perception of what defines the various violent crimes have also affected the subclassification of aggravated assault in Hawaii.

In 1990, the greatest proportion of aggravated assaults in Hawaii was reported in April. In 1989, the greatest proportion was reported in March and September for Hawaii and in July for the nation.

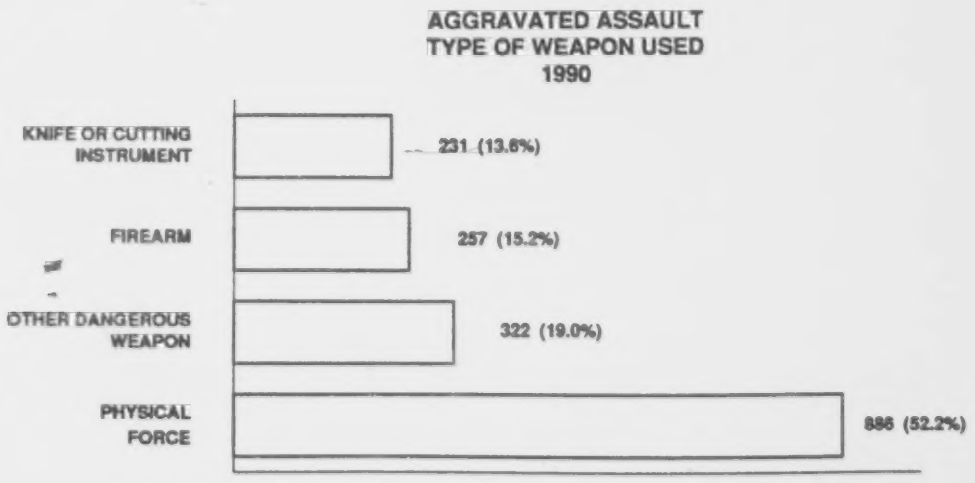
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989	U.S. 1989
January	8.0	7.4	7.5
February	8.5	7.4	6.6
March	10.1	9.4	7.9
April	12.5	8.3	8.1
May	11.7	9.0	8.9
June	7.3	8.9	8.9
July	6.5	7.0	9.6
August	7.6	7.0	9.2
September	9.6	9.5	8.8
October	5.1	8.5	9.1
November	5.8	8.7	7.9
December	7.3	8.8	7.5

Arrests

Arrests for aggravated assaults increased by 29 percent from 650 in 1989 to 838 in 1990. Juvenile arrests moved up to 140 in 1990 from 115 in 1989. The proportion of total arrests accounted for by juveniles was just over 1 in 6.

Juveniles 15-17 years of age comprised 12 percent of the arrestees, while the 18 and 19 year-olds accounted for 7.9 percent of the arrests. The age group 20-24 accounted for 24 percent of those arrested and 25-29 year-olds accounted for 16 percent. The age group 30-34 comprised 13 percent of the arrestees. Hence nearly three-quarters, 73 percent, of the arrestees were 15-34 years of age. Females comprised 9.9 percent of those arrested for aggravated assault.



BURGLARY

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry where no entry occurs.

Highlights

- Reported burglaries decreased by 8.7 percent in 1989.
- Residential burglaries comprised 63 percent of all burglaries.
- The average dollar loss per burglary was $1,102.
- Arrests for burglary decreased by 13 percent.

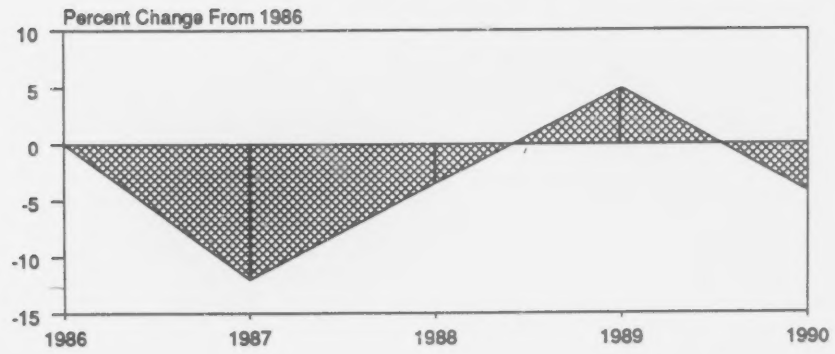
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	14,908	1,358.0
1989	13,611	1,228.2
Percent Change	-8.7	-9.6

Reported burglaries fell by 8.7 percent from 14,908 in 1989 to 13,611 in 1990. Burglaries went down by 8.2 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 23 percent in Maui County, and by 12 percent in Kauai County. Burglaries in Hawaii County increased by 6.1 percent.

The following graph presents the percent change in reported burglaries for each year compared to 1986. The number of burglaries fluctuated from 1986 to 1990, but overall, burglaries decreased by 4.3 percent.

BURGLARY (1986-1990)
DOWN 4.3%



Risk

Nationally in 1989, the burglary rate was 1,276 per 100,000, and for Western States, it was 1,388 per 100,000. Hence, Hawaii's 1990 rate was 3.4 percent below the 1989 national average and 11 percent below the 1989 average for the Western States.

The burglary rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii went down by 9.6 percent from 1,358 in 1989 to 1,228 in 1990. It was highest in Maui County, at 1,510 per 100,000 population. Kauai County reported the lowest rate, 1,167 per 100,000.

Of all burglaries, 63 percent were residential. If homes were evenly targeted, the odds of a household being burglarized would have been about 1 to 40, based on the 1990 census of 356,267 households.

The majority of the residential burglaries occurred during the day, and slightly more than half of the nonresidential burglaries with known times of occurrence also were committed during the day. This is a change for the nonresidential burglaries, more of which were previously reported as occurring at night.

In 1990, the subclassification of burglary by type of entry, i.e. whether forcible; unlawful, no force; or attempted forcible, continued to shift as previously observed in 1989. The proportion of burglaries reportedly committed by forcible entry declined from 70 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in 1989 to 38 percent in 1990. In 1988, attempted forcible entries accounted for 8.5 percent of all reported burglaries. In 1989, the proportion soared to 31 percent, and the 1990 share calculated at 47 percent.

As in the previous section on aggravated assault, it is helpful to chart the differences between the City and County of Honolulu and the 3 neighbor island counties as a group in contributing to the apparent shift from forcible entry burglaries to a greater proportion of attempted forcible burglaries. The share of burglaries reported as forcible entry in Honolulu declined from 78 percent in 1988 to 49 percent in 1989 to 31 percent in 1990. Meanwhile, the share of burglaries by forcible entry on the neighbor islands changed little, increasing from 51 percent in 1988 to 56 percent in 1989 to 57 percent in 1990.

While the proportion of attempts among Honolulu's burglaries reportedly climbed from 8.9 percent in 1988 to 40 percent in 1989 to 62 percent in 1990, on the neighbor islands it remained stable at 7.5, 7.5, and 7.2 percent, respectively. The changed proportions in Honolulu are indicative of the change from mandatory to voluntary assignment of an offense to a subclass by responding officers. For a complete explanation, please see "Continuing Changes" on pages 97-98 in the Appendix.

In 1990, the greatest proportion of burglaries in Hawaii, 9.9 percent, was reported in January. In the preceding year, the greatest proportion of burglaries was reported as 9.3 percent in Hawaii in November and as 9.3 percent nationally in August.

BURGLARIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989	U.S. 1989
January	9.9	8.2	8.8
February	7.9	7.3	7.3
March	9.1	8.6	8.2
April	9.1	7.2	7.7
May	9.4	8.4	8.4
June	7.2	7.9	8.3
July	7.4	7.8	9.2
August	7.7	8.7	9.3
September	7.5	8.8	8.6
October	8.3	9.2	8.5
November	7.6	9.3	8.1
December	9.0	8.6	7.8

Arrests

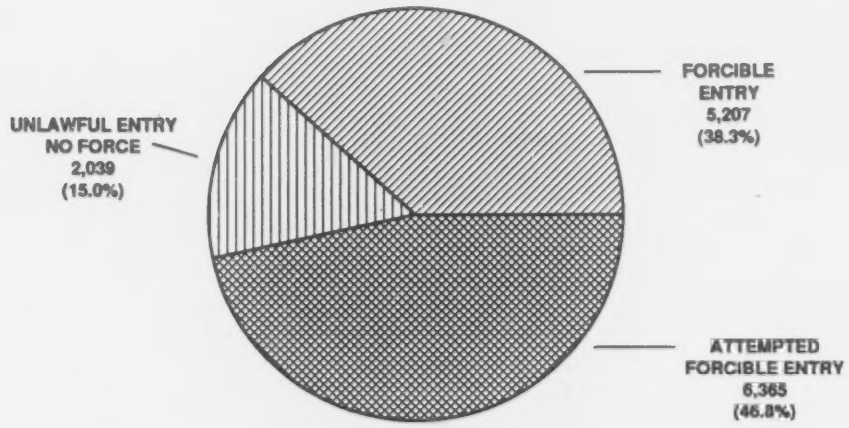
Arrests for burglary decreased 13 percent from 1,810 in 1989 to 1,578 in 1990. Arrests of females increased by 37 percent, while male arrests declined 18 percent. The majority of arrestees, 86 percent, were male.

In 1990, the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles decreased from 57 percent to 46 percent. While juvenile arrests decreased to 724, down 30 percent from 1,032 in 1989, adult arrests were up 9.8 percent to 854 in 1990 from 778 in 1989.

Value

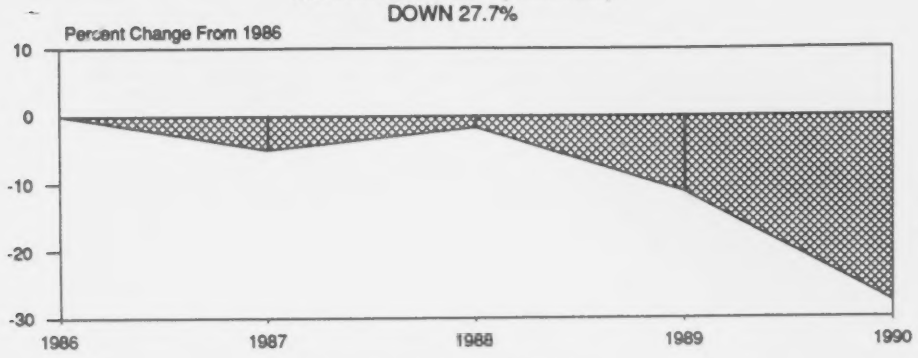
The total dollar loss due to burglaries decreased by 23 percent. The average value per offense in 1990 was $1,102 while, in 1989, the average was $1,303.

BURGLARY BY TYPE OF ENTRY
1990

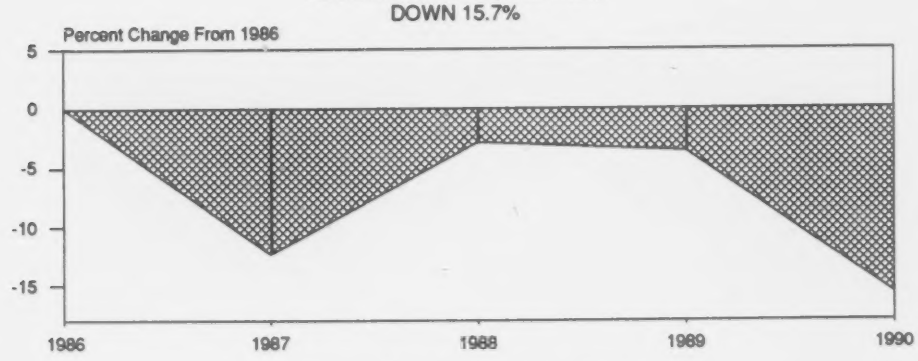


TREND GRAPHS
REPORTED BURGLARIES BY TIME AND LOCATION

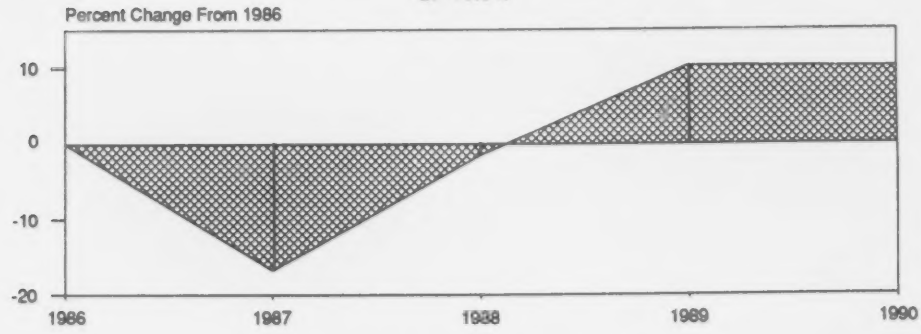
RESIDENCE - NIGHT (1986-1990)
DOWN 27.7%



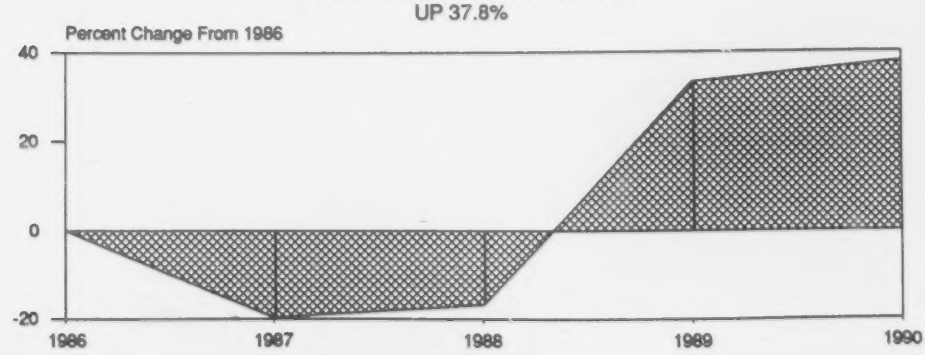
RESIDENCE - DAY (1986-1990)
DOWN 15.7%



NON-RESIDENCE - NIGHT (1986-1990)
UP 10.0%



NON-RESIDENCE - DAY (1986-1990)
UP 37.8%



LARCENY-THEFT

Definition

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

Highlights

- Reported larceny-thefts in Hawaii were reduced by 1.3 percent in 1990.
- The 1990 larceny-theft rate in Hawaii decreased by 2.2 percent from the 1989 rate, from 4,314 per 100,000 to 4,217 per 100,000 population.
- The average dollar loss in 1990 was down 9.5 percent to $542 per larceny-theft.
- The category for which the greatest value of property stolen was reported was "Thefts from Buildings," with a value of $7,773,960.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	47,354	4,313.5
1990	46,735	4,217.1
Percent Change	-1.3	-2.2

Reported larceny-thefts decreased by 1.3 percent from 47,354 in 1989 to 46,735 in 1990. Larceny-theft was reduced by 2.2 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 1.9 percent in Maui County, and by 5.4 percent in Kauai County. There was an increase of 7.8 percent in Hawaii County.

Statewide, the numbers of pocket-pickings, shoplifting offenses, thefts of bicycles, and thefts from coin-operated machines rose by 25 percent, 6.2 percent, 6.6 percent, and 2.1 percent. The value of property stolen in pocket-pickings rose by 39 percent, and the value of goods shoplifted went up by 18 percent. The value of bicycles stolen increased by 21 percent; however, the value of property stolen from coin-operated machines decreased by 6.8 percent.

The numbers of purse-snatchings, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, and thefts of other property from motor vehicles decreased in 1990 by 12 percent, 3.3 percent, and 4.4 percent, respectively. The values of property stolen decreased by 19 percent, 16 percent, and 10.0 percent, respectively.

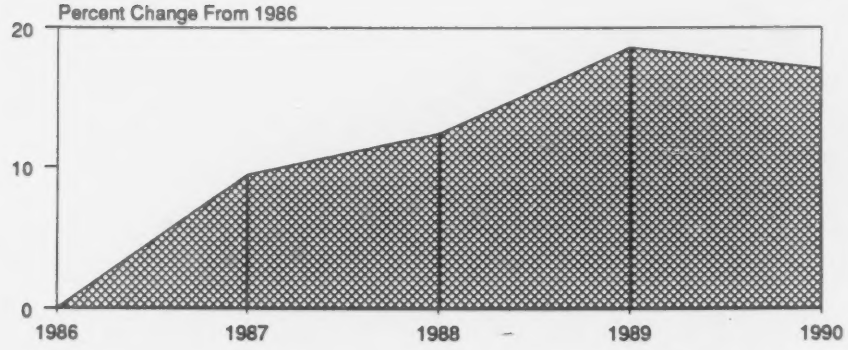
While thefts from buildings decreased 0.1 percent, the value of property lost in this type increased by 4.6 percent.

There was a 4.2 percent decrease in all other thefts and a 26 percent decrease in the value of property stolen in this category.

The following graph shows the percentage change in the total number of larceny-thefts for each year since 1986. Larceny-thefts increased in 1987, 1988, and 1989, prior to the small reduction in 1990. The percentage increase over the five-year period was 17 percent.

LARCENY-THEFT (1986-1990)

UP 17.1%



Risk

The larceny-theft rate per 100,000 population decreased by 2.2 percent in 1990. Maui County had the highest rate of all the counties, 4,461 per 100,000. Kauai County's was the lowest, a rate of 3,451 per 100,000.

In 1988, the national rate was 3,171 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 3,633 per 100,000. Hawaii's 1990 rate, 4,217 per 100,000, was 33 percent higher than the 1989 national rate and 16 percent higher than the 1989 rate for the Western States. The fact that Hawaii's larceny-theft rate was higher than the national rate by more than 20 percent is typical of the trend since 1975. Since 1975, Hawaii's rate has ranged from 22 percent to 59 percent above the national rate. The state's higher rate of migration and tourism may present circumstances leading to greater opportunity for the commission of larceny-theft.

Based on end-of-the-year 1989 registration data, the chances of having a bicycle or moped stolen were about 23 in 1,000, and the chances of having something stolen from a motor vehicle were about 14 in 1,000, assuming that all bicycles/mopeds and all motor vehicles were equally likely targets.

The greatest monthly proportion of larceny-thefts in Hawaii in 1990 was reported as 9.5 percent in January. In 1989, the greatest proportion in Hawaii was 9.1 percent reported in August, and the greatest proportion in the nation, 9.5 percent, was also reported in August.

LARCENY-THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989	U.S. 1989
January	9.5	8.5	8.0
February	9.3	7.2	7.2
March	9.4	8.6	8.2
April	8.0	8.0	8.0
May	8.6	7.9	8.6
June	7.8	8.1	8.7
July	8.0	8.7	9.2
August	8.7	9.1	9.5
September	7.1	8.0	8.3
October	8.0	8.8	8.6
November	7.7	8.5	8.0
December	8.0	8.6	7.7

Arrests

Arrests for larceny-thefts increased by 3.0 percent from 7,815 in 1989 to 8,048 in 1990.

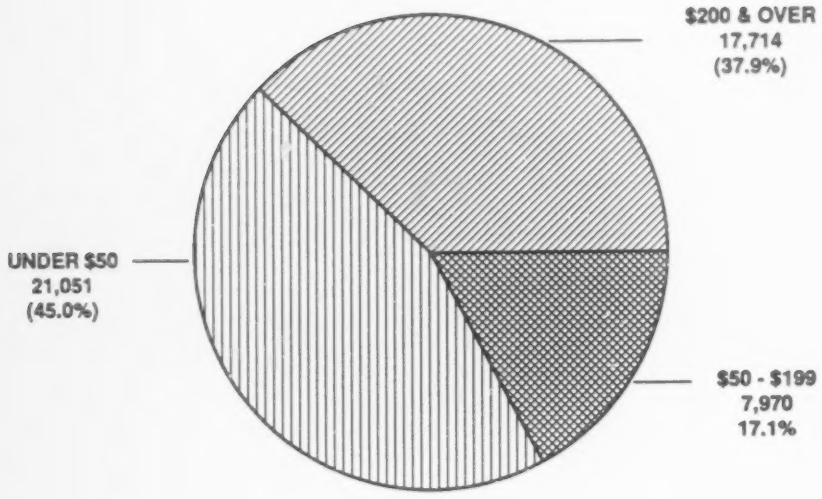
Most of the arrestees, 67 percent, were males, as compared to 70 percent in 1989.

The proportion of the arrestees that was adults rose from 58 percent in 1989 to 60 percent in 1990. In 1990, 14 percent of the arrestees were 13 or 14 years old, 18 percent were 15-17 year olds, and 10.5 percent were 18-20 years of age.

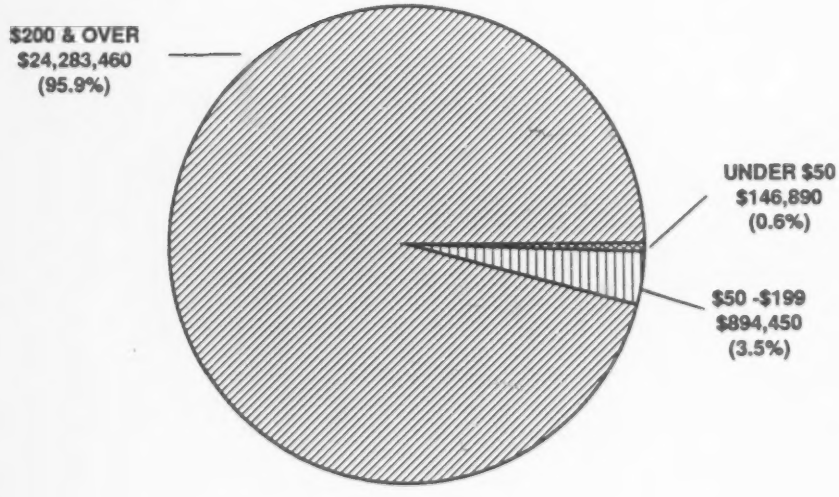
Value

In 1990, the average dollar loss due to larceny-theft was $542. This reflects a 9.5 percent decrease from $599 in 1989.

LARCENY - THEFT OFFENSES
1990

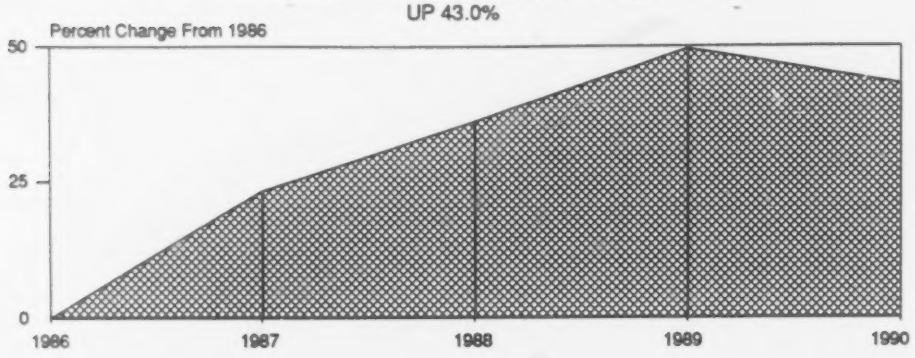


VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION
1990

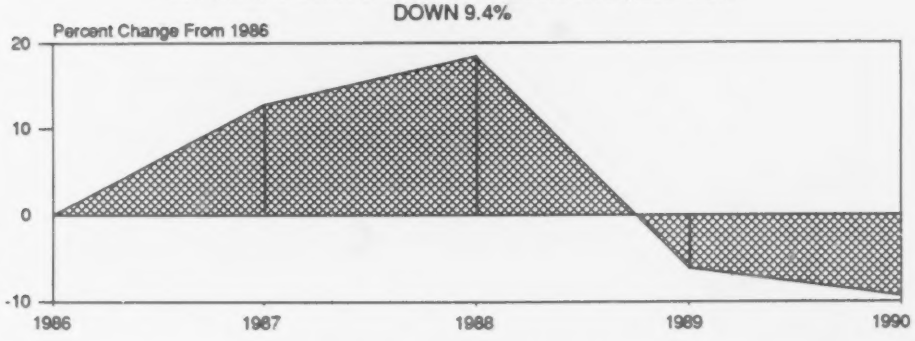


TREND GRAPHS
REPORTED OFFENSES BY TYPE OF THEFT

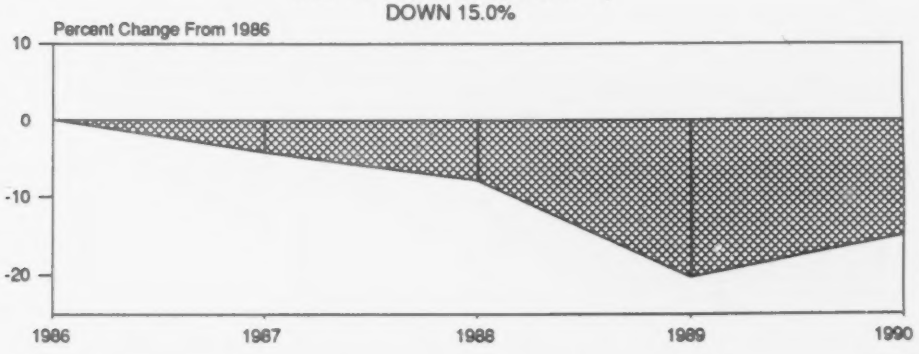
THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (1986-1990)
UP 43.0%



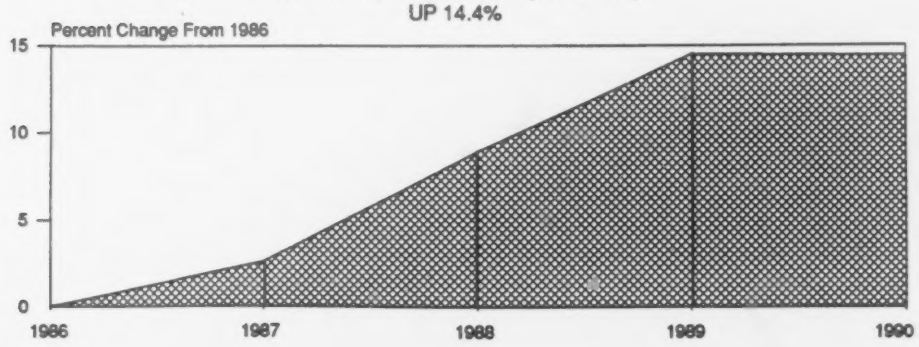
THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS./PARTS (1986-1990)
DOWN 9.4%



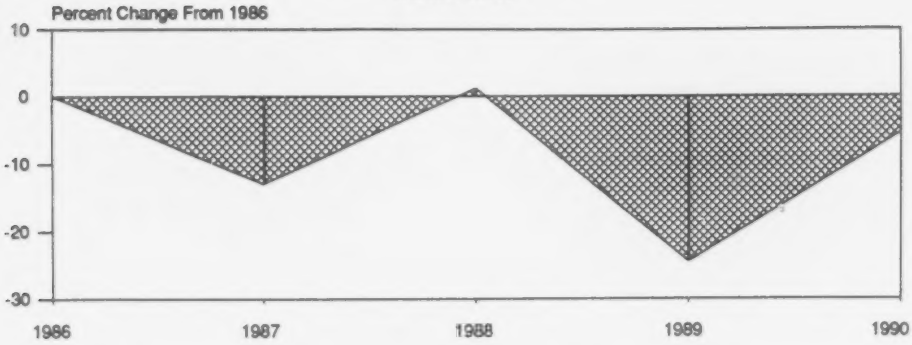
THEFT OF BICYCLES (1986-1990)
DOWN 15.0%



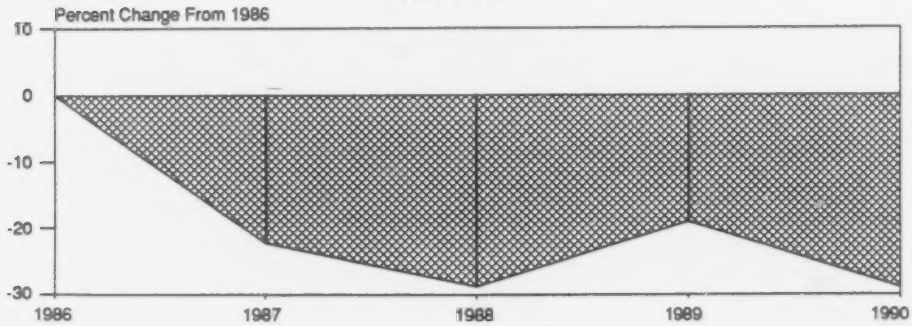
THEFT FROM BUILDINGS (1986-1990)
UP 14.4%



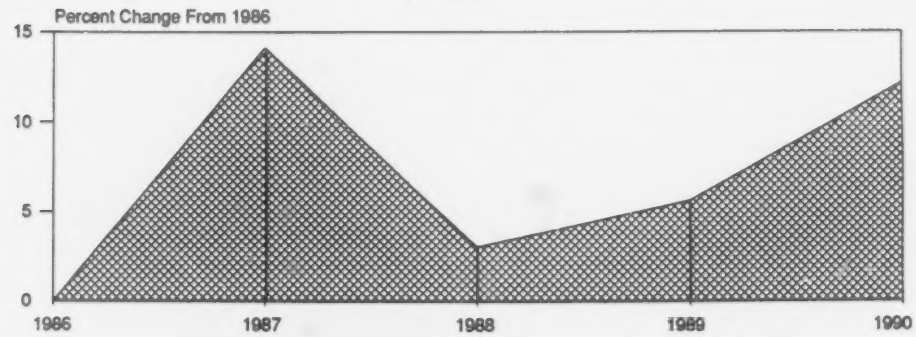
POCKET-PICKING (1986-1990)
DOWN 5.4%



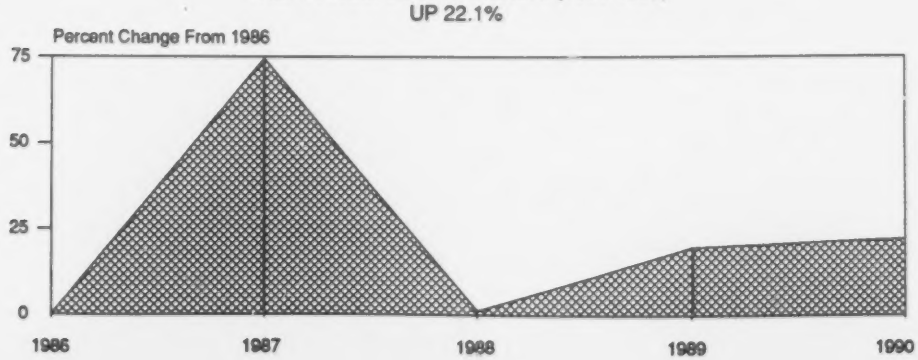
PURSE-SNATCHING (1986-1990)
DOWN 29.0%



SHOPLIFTING (1986-1990)
UP 12.1%



THEFT FROM COIN OP. MACH. (1986-1990)
UP 22.1%



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition

In Uniform Crime Reporting, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

Highlights

- Reported motor vehicle thefts were reduced by 3 percent statewide in 1990.
- The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii was 4.5 in 1,000 passenger vehicles.
- Arrests for motor vehicle theft went up by 13 percent in 1990.
- Juveniles made up 48 percent of the arrestees; an additional 6 percent of the arrestees were 18 years old.

Trends

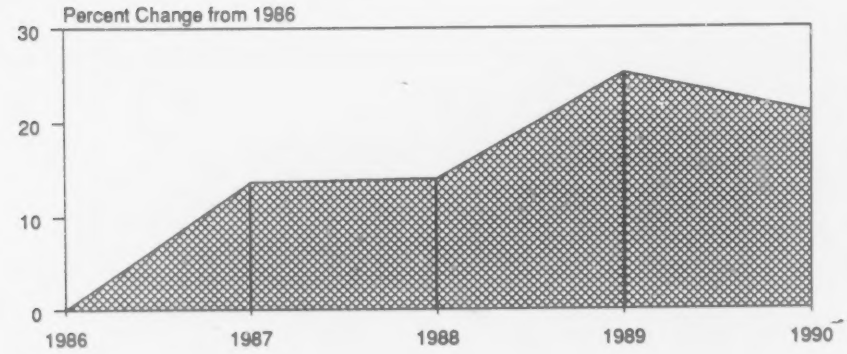
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	4,366	397.7
1990	4,217	380.5
Percent Change	-3.4	-4.3

Reported motor vehicle thefts decreased by 3.4 percent from 4,366 in 1989 to 4,217 in 1990. Motor vehicle theft decreased by 1.2 percent in Maui County, by 6.8 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, and by 11 percent in Kauai County. However, there was an increase of 33 percent in Hawaii County.

The following graph shows that motor vehicle thefts increased in 1987, 1988, and 1989, before decreasing in 1990. In 1990, 21 percent more motor vehicle thefts were reported than in 1986.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (1986-1990)

UP 21.0%



Risk

In 1989, the national rate per 100,000 was 630, while for the Western States, the rate was 775. Hawaii's rate in 1990 was 381 per 100,000, much lower than both the national and the Western States' rates.

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population decreased by 4.3 percent to 381 per 100,000 in 1990. Honolulu reported the highest county rate per 100,000 population, 397, while Kauai County reported the lowest rate, 234.

The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii was 4.5 in 1,000 cars. This figure is based on 1989 registrations of passenger cars. In 1990, more motor vehicle thefts were reported in February than in any other month, as compared to May in 1989. Nationally, in 1989, the greatest proportions of motor vehicle thefts were reported in August and October.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

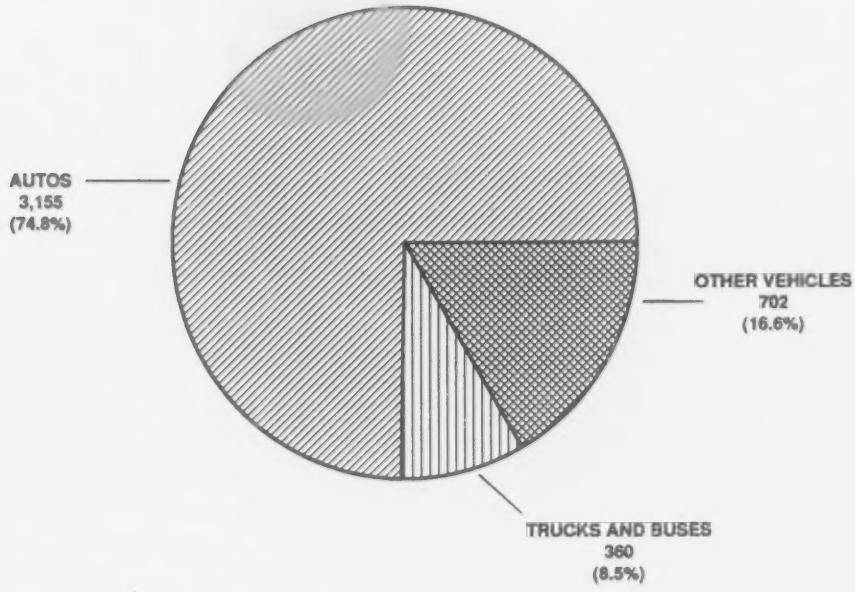
Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989	U.S. 1989
January	9.9	8.5	8.3
February	10.6	6.7	7.3
March	9.6	8.4	8.1
April	8.0	7.5	7.5
May	8.3	10.4	8.0
June	7.5	9.3	8.2
July	7.5	9.1	8.8
August	8.0	8.5	9.0
September	7.7	8.2	8.5
October	7.4	7.1	9.0
November	7.5	8.2	8.7
December	7.8	8.2	8.5

Arrests

In 1990, 1,419 arrests were made for motor vehicle theft, an increase of 13 percent from the 1,252 arrests made in 1989. Most of the arrestees, 82 percent, were male. The number of male arrestees went up by 13 percent, and the number of female arrestees rose by 14 percent.

Juveniles made up 48 percent of the arrestees, down from 50 percent in 1989. Juvenile arrests were up 8.1 percent, while arrests of 18 year-olds were up by 13 percent in 1990.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
TYPE OF VEHICLE
1990



ARSON

Definition

Arson is defined by the UCR Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been wilifully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Highlights

- Reported arsons statewide increased by 14 percent in 1990.
- The value of the property lost was $3,547,534.
- Forty percent of the arsons involved structures.
- Arrests for arson more than doubled in 1990.
- Roughly half, 44 percent, of the arrestees were juveniles.

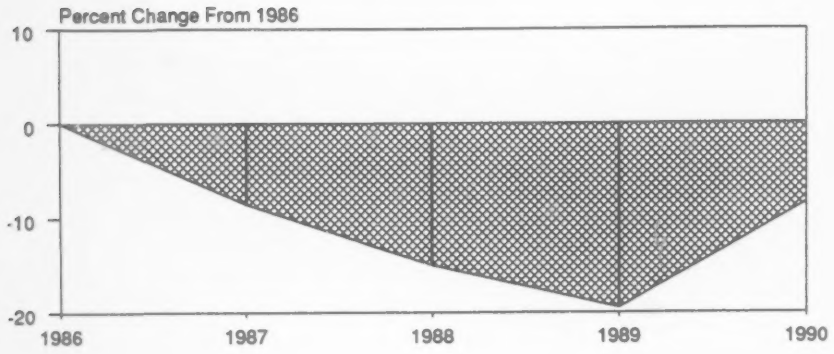
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1989	391	40.2
1990	445	35.6
Percent Change	13.8	12.9

The number of reported arson offenses increased by 14 percent from 391 reported in 1989 to 445 in 1990. However, the number of arson offenses decreased by 2.2 percent in Honolulu, while the 3 neighbor island counties reported increases. Kauai's complaints increased 29 percent, from 7 in 1989 to 9 in 1990. Complaints in both Hawaii and Maui counties almost doubled, with reported offenses up by 97 percent in Hawaii County and up by 91 percent in Maui County.

The following graph shows decreases in arson offenses in 1987, 1988, and 1989, prior to the increase in 1990. The 1990 total is 8.4 percent below the 1986 total.

ARSON (1986-1990)
DOWN 8.4%



Risk

The arson rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii went up by 12.9 percent from 36 in 1989 to 40 in 1990. In comparison, the national arson rate was 49 per 100,000 in 1989. The national rate does not represent the total U.S. arson experience, however, since the agencies reporting complete arson data covered only 72 percent of the U.S. population.

In 1990, more arsons occurred in March than in any other month. In 1989, the most arsons occurred December. National data for arson by month are not available.

ARSONS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1990	Hawaii 1989
January	7.0	9.7
February	7.2	7.9
March	11.7	11.5
April	10.1	7.4
May	9.0	8.7
June	7.0	6.1
July	10.6	7.9
August	8.5	10.2
September	6.5	7.9
October	7.4	1.0
November	6.7	6.4
December	8.3	15.1

Arrests

Arrests for arson increased by 137 percent from 19 arrests in 1989 to 45 in 1990. Historically, the 1990 total is more normal, as arrests varied from 41 to 59 in 1986-1988. Forty-four percent of the arrestees were juveniles. Most of the arrestees, 91 percent, were male.

Value

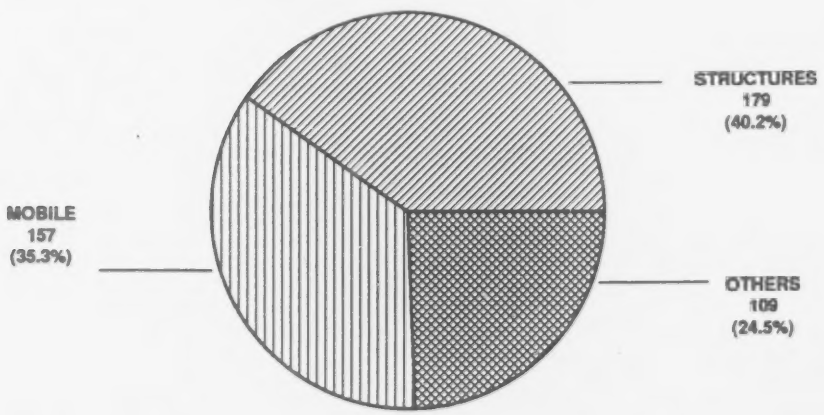
In 1990, there were 179, or 40 percent, arsons of structural property; 157, or 35 percent, arsons of mobile property; and 109, or 24 percent, arsons of other property. The corresponding values of property lost were $2,944,362; $462,125; and $141,047; respectively.

The fewest arsons, 2, were reported in the category of industrial/manufacturing property while the highest number of arsons, 154, was reported in the category of motor vehicles. The lowest average value of property lost per offense was $150 per industrial/manufacturing property, while the highest average was $39,649 per other commercial arson.

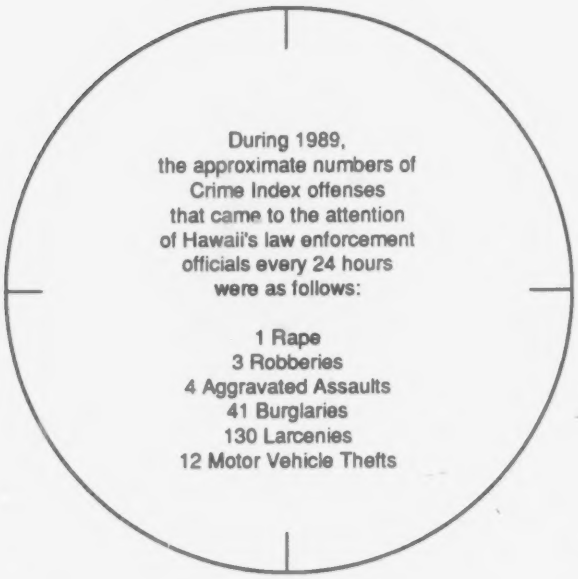
ARSON LOSS VALUE, 1990

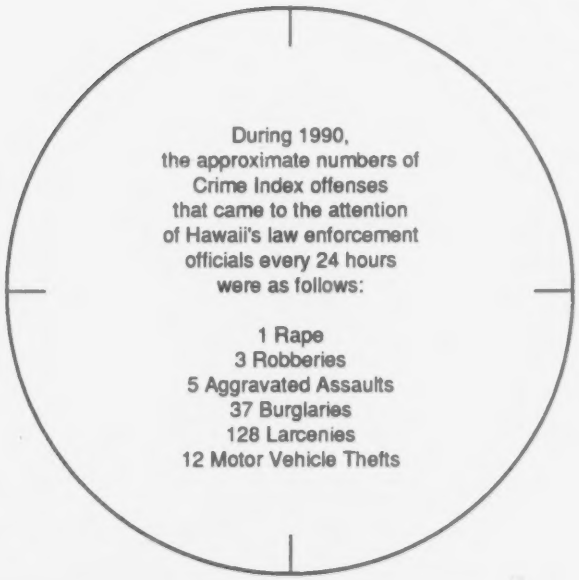
Property Type	Number of Offenses	Value of Loss in $
Structure		
Single Occupancy Residential	48	575,325
Other Residential	22	707,952
Storage	8	59,650
Industrial/Manufacturing	2	300
Other Commercial	35	1,387,730
Community/Public	41	192,690
All Other Structure	23	20,715
Total Structure	**179**	**2,944,362**
Mobile		
Motor Vehicles	154	447,925
Other Mobile Property	3	14,200
Total Mobile	**157**	**462,125**
Other	**109**	**141,047**
GRAND TOTAL	**445**	**3,547,534**

REPORTED ARSON OFFENSES, 1990



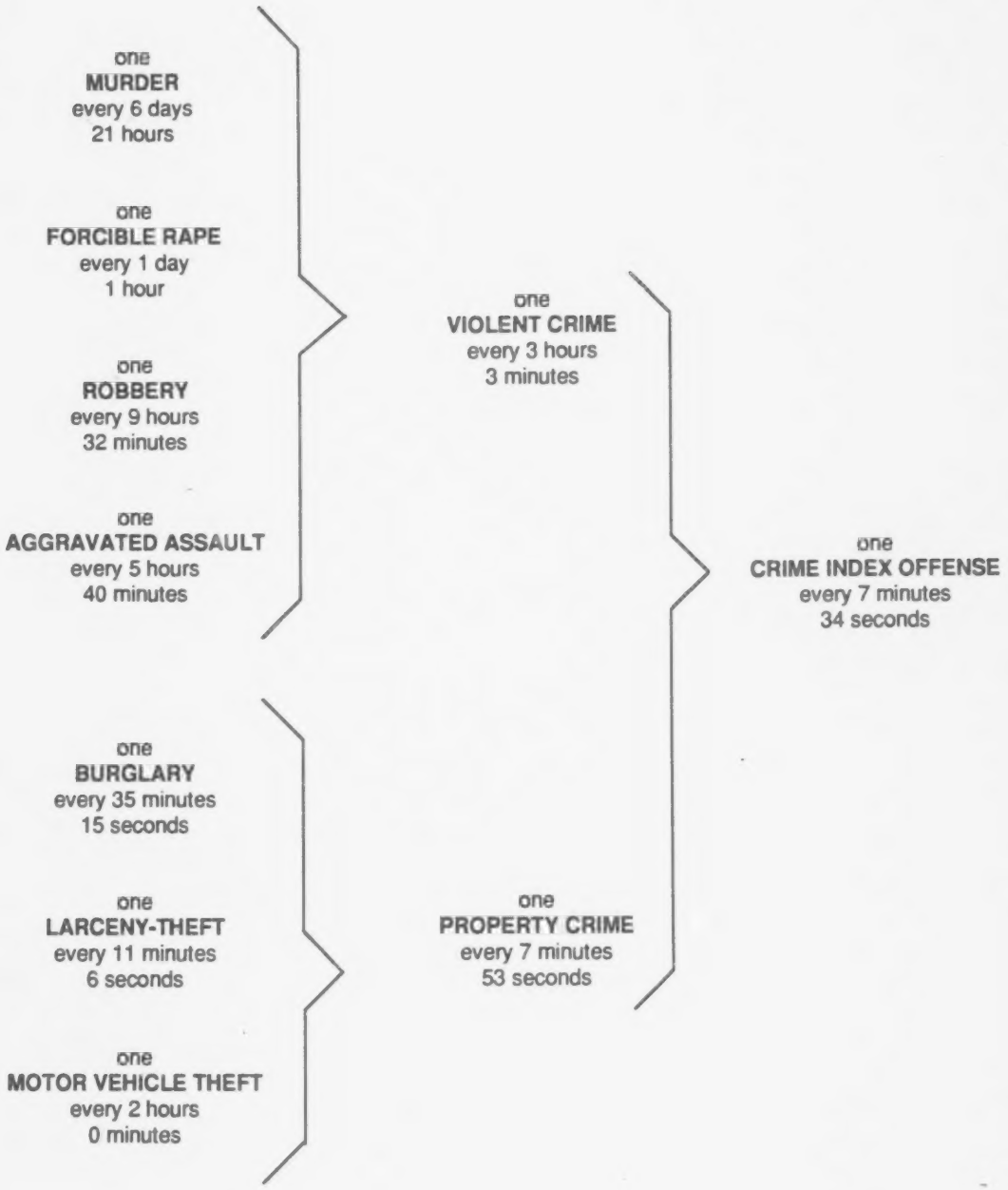
CRIME CLOCKS



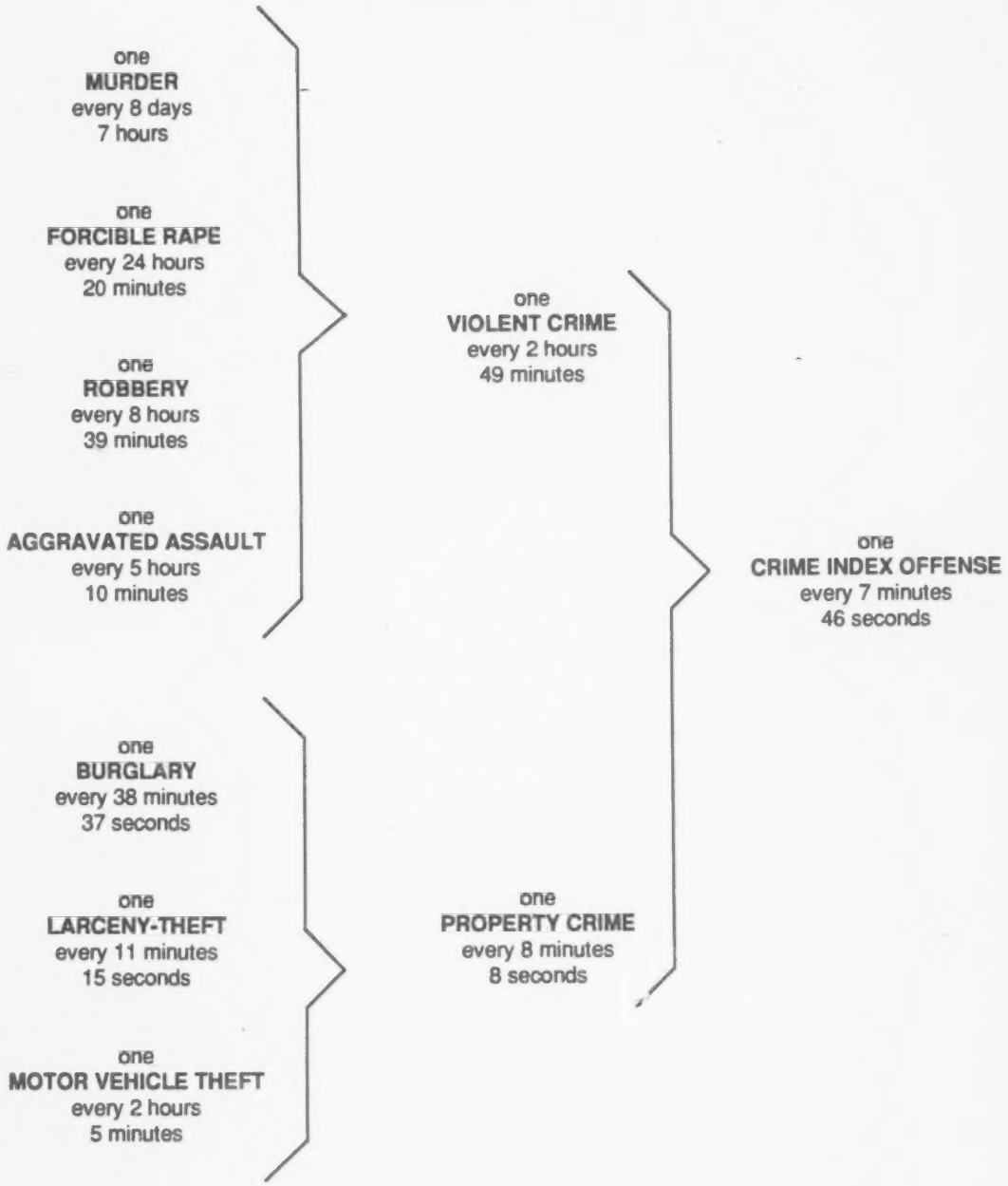


Note: In 1989, one murder was reported approximately every 7 days. In 1990, one murder was reported approximately every 8 days.

CRIME CLOCK
1989



CRIME CLOCK
1990



State Ranking by Crime Rates
1989

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Rank	Property Crime Rate	Rank
ALABAMA	4,118,000	22	4,627.8	31	590.8	18	4,037.0	33
ALASKA	527,000	50	4,779.9	29	497.7	24	4,282.2	29
ARIZONA	3,556,000	24	8,059.7	3	599.6	17	7,460.2	3
ARKANSAS	2,406,000	33	4,555.7	32	473.7	26	4,082.0	32
CALIFORNIA	29,063,000	1	6,763.4	6	977.7	4	5,785.8	9
COLORADO	3,317,000	26	6,039.4	14	471.4	28	5,568.0	12
CONNECTICUT	3,239,000	27	5,270.0	21	511.8	23	4,758.2	21
DELAWARE	673,000	46	4,865.2	28	556.5	19	4,308.8	28
D.C.	604,000	48	10,293.4	1	2,141.9	1	8,151.5	1
FLORIDA	12,671,000	4	8,804.5	2	1,109.4	3	7,695.1	2
GEORGIA	6,436,000	11	7,073.1	5	735.8	9	6,337.3	5
HAWAII	1,097,800	41	6,330.8	9	261.6	40	6,069.2	7
IDAHO	1,014,000	42	3,931.0	42	254.6	43	3,676.3	42
ILLINOIS	11,658,000	6	5,639.2	17	845.9	6	4,793.3	20
INDIANA	5,593,000	14	4,440.0	34	406.5	30	4,033.5	34
IOWA	2,840,000	29	4,081.4	40	266.3	39	3,815.1	40
KANSAS	2,513,000	32	4,982.8	27	400.8	31	4,582.0	25
KENTUCKY	3,727,000	23	3,317.1	48	356.9	34	2,960.2	48
LOUISIANA	4,382,000	20	6,241.3	12	781.8	8	5,459.5	13
MAINE	1,222,000	38	3,583.6	45	137.2	47	3,446.5	44
MARYLAND	4,694,000	19	5,562.6	19	855.4	5	4,707.2	23
MASSACHUSETTS	5,913,000	13	5,136.0	25	675.0	12	4,461.0	27
MICHIGAN	9,273,000	8	5,968.3	15	709.2	10	5,259.2	15
MINNESOTA	4,353,000	21	4,383.2	35	286.3	37	4,094.9	31
MISSISSIPPI	2,621,000	31	3,515.3	46	311.2	36	3,204.1	46
MISSOURI	5,159,000	15	5,127.1	26	632.6	14	4,494.6	26

State Ranking by Crime Rates
1989

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Total Crime Index Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Violent Crime Rank	Property Crime Rate	Property Crime Rank
MONTANA	806,000	44	3,997.5	41	116.0	50	3,881.5	39
NEBRASKA	1,611,000	36	4,091.6	38	279.5	38	3,812.1	41
NEVADA	1,111,000	39	6,271.7	11	625.3	15	5,646.4	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,107,000	40	3,596.2	44	168.5	45	3,427.7	45
NEW JERSEY	7,736,000	9	5,269.4	22	609.0	16	4,660.4	24
NEW MEXICO	1,528,000	37	6,573.8	8	703.9	11	5,870.0	8
NEW YORK	17,950,000	2	6,293.2	10	1,131.2	2	5,162.1	16
NORTH CAROLINA	6,571,000	10	5,253.8	23	546.4	21	4,707.4	22
NORTH DAKOTA	660,000	47	2,560.9	50	63.2	51	2,497.7	50
OHIO	10,907,000	7	4,733.2	30	468.6	29	4,264.6	30
OKLAHOMA	3,224,000	28	5,502.6	20	491.5	25	5,011.1	17
OREGON	2,820,000	30	6,161.1	13	518.6	22	5,642.5	11
PENNSYLVANIA	12,040,000	5	3,360.4	47	378.6	32	2,981.8	47
RHODE ISLAND	998,000	43	5,224.8	24	378.0	33	4,846.9	18
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,512,000	25	5,619.2	18	813.7	7	4,805.6	19
SOUTH DAKOTA	715,000	45	2,685.2	49	135.5	48	2,549.7	49
TENNESSEE	4,940,000	16	4,513.6	33	548.9	20	3,964.7	35
TEXAS	16,991,000	3	7,926.9	4	658.5	13	7,268.4	4
UTAH	1,707,000	35	5,682.1	16	258.8	41	5,423.4	14
VERMONT	567,000	49	4,088.5	39	132.8	49	3,955.7	36
VIRGINIA	6,098,000	12	4,211.4	36	312.5	35	3,898.9	38
WASHINGTON	4,761000	18	6,593.8	7	471.7	27	6,122.1	6
WEST VIRGINIA	1,857,000	34	2,362.8	51	146.7	46	2,216.2	51
WISCONSIN	4,867,000	17	4,164.8	37	222.6	44	3,942.2	37
WYOMING	475,000	51	3,889.1	43	258.3	42	3,630.7	43

Note: Rates are per 100,000 resident population.

CLEARANCES

Crime Index offenses are cleared by either arrest or exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest if at least one person is arrested, charged and turned over to the court for prosecution. It should be noted that the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested is used to count clearances. Several offenses may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of several people may clear only one crime.

In order for an offense to be cleared by exceptional means, the law enforcement agency must:

1) know who the offender is and

2) know where the offender can be located but, by some means outside the control of the agency, cannot arrest him.

For example, offenses cleared by exceptional means include cases where the offender dies or when extradition is denied. A complete list is given in the UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK.

CLEARANCES, 1990
(Arson not included)

Category	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percentage
Offenses:			
Murder	44	32	72.7
Forcible Rape	360	222	61.7
Robbery	1,013	241	23.8
Aggravated Assault	1,696	865	51.0
Burglary	13,611	1,726	12.7
Larceny-theft	46,735	8,643	18.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,217	719	17.1
Counties:			
Honolulu	51,028	8,870	17.4
Hawaii	7,460	1,946	26.1
Maui	6,592	984	14.9
Kauai	2,596	648	25.0
TOTAL	**67,676**	**12,448**	**18.4**

Note: In this table, the percentage is the number of clearances per 100 offenses. However, clearances may also occur for offenses reported in previous time periods, except in Honolulu, where the new record keeping system ties clearances to offenses reported in the calendar year.

OFFENSE STATISTICS

The following section presents statistics on Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement officials. Tables 1 through 4 focus on the number of offenses. The remaining tables focus on the value of property stolen and recovered. Please note that although arson is a Crime Index offense, data on arson are not included in this section.

Table 1
Hawaii Crime Index
1990

Index Offenses	Number of Offenses	Percent Change Over Previous Year	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change Over Previous Year
Total Violent Crimes	**3,113**	**8.4**	**280.9**	**7.4**
Murder	44	-17.0	4.0	-16.7
Forcible Rape	360	2.0	32.5	0.9
Robbery	1,013	10.2	91.4	9.2
Aggravated Assault	1,696	9.6	153.0	8.6
Total Property Crimes	**64,563**	**-3.1**	**5,825.8**	**-4.0**
Burglary	13,611	-8.7	1,228.2	-9.6
Larceny-Theft	46,735	-1.3	4,217.1	-2.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,217	-3.5	380.5	-4.3
Total Index Offenses	**67,676**	**-2.6**	**6,106.7**	**-3.5**

Table 2
Crime Index, United States and Hawaii
1989

Index Offenses	U.S. Total	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change In Rate from 1988	Hawaii Total	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change In Rate from 1988
Total Violent Crimes	**1,646,037**	**663.1**	**4.1**	**2,872**	**261.6**	**1.7**
Murder	21,500	8.7	3.6	53	4.8	17.1
Forcible Rape	94,504	38.1	1.3	353	32.2	-1.5
Robbery	578,326	233.0	5.5	919	83.7	-1.2
Aggravated Assault	951,707	383.4	3.6	1,547	140.9	2.5
Total Property Crimes	**12,605,412**	**5,077.9**	**1.0**	**66,628**	**6,069.2**	**5.2**
Burglary	3,168,170	1,276.3	-2.5	14,908	1,358.0	7.4
Larceny-Theft	7,872,442	3,171.3	1.2	47,354	4,313.5	4.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,564,800	630.4	8.1	4,366	397.7	8.5
Total Index Offenses	**14,251,449**	**5,741.0**	**1.4**	**69,500**	**6,330.8**	**5.0**

Table 3A
Crime Index Offenses Known to Police by County
1990

	State Total	City & County Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Total Resident Population	**1,108,229**	**836,231**	**120,317**	**100,504**	**51,177**
Percent Distribution	100.0	75.5	10.9	9.1	4.6
Total Index Offenses	**67,676**	**51,028**	**7,460**	**6,592**	**2,596**
Percent Distribution	100.0	75.4	11.0	9.7	3.8
Violent Crimes Total	**3,113**	**2,412**	**326**	**262**	**113**
Murder	44	34	7	3	-
Forcible Rape	360	278	46	23	13
Robbery	1,013	889	71	41	12
Aggravated Assault	1,696	1,211	202	195	88
Property Crimes Total	**64,563**	**48,616**	**7,134**	**6,330**	**2,483**
Burglary	13,611	9,785	1,711	1,518	597
Larceny-Theft	46,735	35,514	4,972	4,483	1,766
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,217	3,317	451	329	120

Table 3B
Crime Rates and Percents Change in Rates from Previous Year by County (Resident Population)
1990

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	6,102.1	-3.3	6,200.3	5.8	6,558.9	-12.2	5,072.6	-9.1
Violent Crimes Total	288.4	11.2	271.0	19.2	260.7	-27.0	220.8	13.1
Murder	4.1	-21.2	5.8	-3.3	3.0	42.9	0.0	-100.0
Forcible Rape	33.2	3.1	38.2	35.0	22.9	-23.7	25.4	-42.7
Robbery	106.3	9.7	59.0	46.4	40.8	-22.7	23.4	-2.9
Aggravated Assault	144.8	15.8	167.9	10.0	194.0	-28.8	172.0	37.9
Property Crimes Total	5,813.7	-3.9	5,929.3	5.3	6,298.3	-11.4	4,851.8	-9.9
Burglary	1,170.1	-8.3	1,422.1	2.8	1,510.4	-25.7	1,166.5	-14.2
Larceny-Theft	4,246.9	-2.3	4,132.4	4.5	4,460.5	-5.7	3,450.8	-8.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	396.7	-6.9	374.8	28.5	327.4	-5.0	234.5	-13.7

Table 3C
Crime Rates and Percents Change in Rates from Previous Year by County (De facto Population)
1990

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	5,619.8	-3.0	5,521.8	6.9	4,801.2	-7.5	3,817.6	-6.4
Violent Crimes Total	265.6	11.6	241.3	20.5	190.8	-23.1	166.2	16.5
Murder	3.7	-21.3	5.2	-1.9	2.2	57.1	0.0	-100.0
Forcible Rape	30.6	3.4	34.0	36.5	16.8	-19.6	19.1	-41.0
Robbery	97.9	10.1	52.6	48.2	29.9	-18.5	17.6	0.0
Aggravated Assault	133.4	16.2	149.5	11.2	142.0	-24.9	129.4	41.9
Property Crimes Total	5,354.2	-3.6	5,280.5	6.4	4,610.3	-6.7	3,651.5	-7.2
Burglary	1,077.6	-8.0	1,266.5	3.9	1,105.6	-21.8	877.9	-11.7
Larceny-Theft	3,911.2	-2.0	3,680.2	5.5	3,265.1	-0.7	2,597.1	-5.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	365.3	-6.6	333.8	29.9	239.6	0.0	176.5	-11.1

Notes: Rates for Tables 3B and 3C are per 100,000 population.
Rates may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 4
Crime Index Offenses Reported by Month
State of Hawaii, 1990

Month	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
January	7	32	90	135	1,346	4,418	419
February	3	25	94	145	1,080	4,339	447
March	8	33	76	172	1,240	4,395	406
April	1	29	76	212	1,239	3,759	339
May	8	29	110	199	1,273	4,022	352
June	3	23	80	123	985	3,623	317
July	4	18	73	110	1,011	3,762	316
August	4	29	81	129	1,043	4,069	339
September	1	39	69	162	1,018	3,305	324
October	2	39	65	87	1,127	3,732	314
November	1	39	101	99	1,028	3,588	316
December	2	25	98	123	1,221	3,723	328
TOTAL	44	360	1,013	1,696	13,611	46,735	4,217

Table 5
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County
1990

County	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
STATE TOTAL	**51,178.5**	**9,576.5**
City and County of Honolulu	37,094.4	4,814.8
Hawaii County	4,904.4	1,437.4
Maui County	6,958.8	2,605.0
Kauai County	2,220.9	719.2

Note: County values may not add to the state totals due to rounding.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered ($1,000)
State of Hawaii
1990

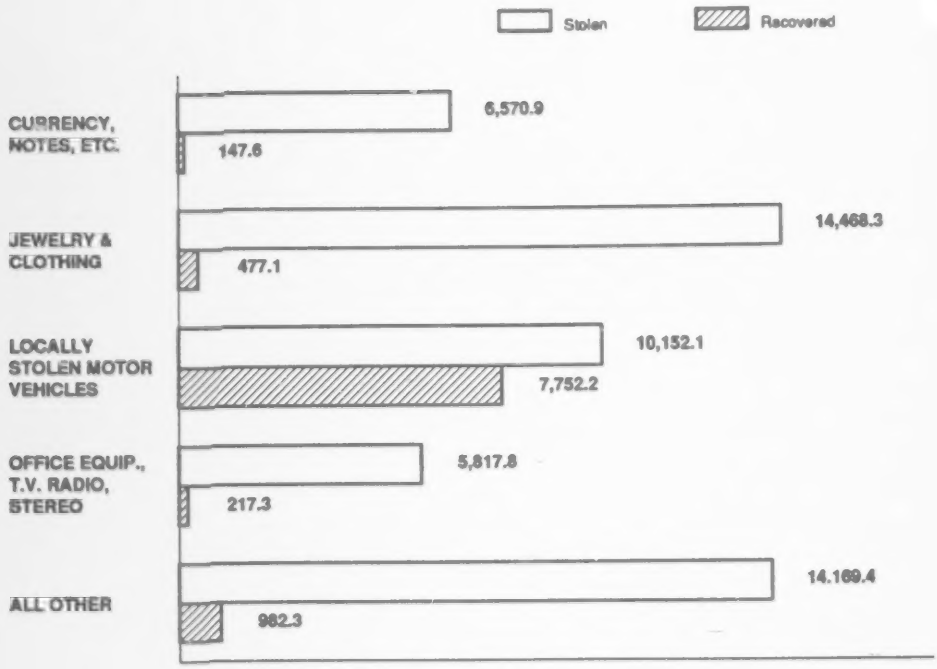


Table 6
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
State of Hawaii, 1990

Type of Property	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	6,570.9	147.6
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	9,913.5	366.5
(C) Clothing and Furs	4,554.8	110.6
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	10,152.1	7,752.2
(E) Office Equipment	1,253.8	36.5
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.	4,564.0	180.8
(G) Firearms	142.5	13.3
(H) Household Goods	500.4	16.5
(I) Consumable Goods	314.0	17.1
(J) Livestock	75.6	1.6
(K) Miscellaneous	13,136.9	933.8
TOTAL	**51,178.5**	**9,576.5**

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 7
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense		Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Murder		**44**	**0.0**
Forcible Rape		**360**	**13.6**
Robbery		**1,013**	**729.2**
Highway		352	164.7
Commercial House		150	131.6
Service Station		11	1.3
Convenience Store		108	51.1
Residence		102	253.2
Bank		21	10.2
Miscellaneous		269	117.1
Burglary		**13,611**	**15,001.6**
Residence:	Night	2,661	3,180.5
	Day	5,162	6,070.4
	Unknown	795	870.3
Non-Residence:	Night	2,241	2,120.5
	Day	2,221	2,345.1
	Unknown	531	414.8
Motor Vehicle Theft		**4,217**	**10,109.4**

Notes: Excludes larceny-theft.
Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 8
Value of Property Stolen - Larceny-Theft Analysis
State of Hawaii, 1990

	Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Larceny-Theft Total	**46,735**	**25,324.8**
Value		
$200 and over	17,714	24,283.5
$50 to $200	7,970	894.4
Under $50	21,051	146.9
Nature of Larcenies		
a. Pocket-Picking	351	164.4
b. Purse-Snatching	286	173.7
c. Shoplifting	7,148	1,032.3
d. From Motor Vehicles	12,394	5,897.7
e. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	6,480	1,910.3
f. Bicycles	2,146	761.7
g. From Buildings (Except c and h)	8,015	7,774.0
h. From Coin Operated Machines	348	41.3
i. All Other	9,567	7,569.5

Note: Values may not add to the total due to rounding.

Table 9
Value of Property Stolen by Offense and County
1990

Offense		Honolulu No. of Offenses	Honolulu Value ($1,000)	Hawaii No. of Offenses	Hawaii Value ($1,000)	Maui No. of Offenses	Maui Value ($1,000)	Kauai No. of Offenses	Kauai Value ($1,000)
Murder		34	0.0	7	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Forcible Rape		278	0.1	46	12.7	23	0.8	13	0.0
Robbery		889	682.2	71	14.2	41	17.0	12	15.7
Highway		288	147.4	42	10.8	22	6.5	0	0.0
Commercial House		137	121.5	3	0.2	7	8.6	3	1.2
Service Station		11	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convenience Store		97	49.9	5	0.0	6	1.2	0	0.0
Residence		85	238.0	10	1.3	4	0.4	3	13.4
Bank		21	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Miscellaneous		250	113.9	11	1.9	2	0.2	6	1.1
Burglary		9,785	11,065.2	1,711	1,545.4	1,518	1,812.9	597	578.2
Residence:	Night	1,696	2,217.8	201	194.0	541	572.7	223	196.0
	Day	4,077	4,432.5	404	506.8	516	923.5	165	207.8
	Unknown	213	254.0	502	505.0	42	31.5	38	79.8
Non-Residence:	Night	1,597	1,723.4	189	92.3	330	231.1	125	73.7
	Day	2,074	2,278.2	51	9.3	78	50.5	18	7.1
	Unknown	128	159.4	364	238.0	11	3.5	28	13.8
Larceny-Theft		35,514	19,906.2	4,972	2,045.2	4,483	2,569.5	1,766	803.9
$200 and over		13,038	19,202.2	1,844	1,901.8	2,080	2,436.4	752	743.1
$50 to $200		5,388	609.7	1,154	120.5	967	112.7	461	51.5
Under $50		17,088	94.2	1,974	23.0	1,436	20.4	553	9.3
Motor Vehicle Theft		3,317	5,440.7	451	1,582.7	329	2,262.7	120	823.1
TOTAL		49,817	37,094.4	7,258	5,200.3	6,397	6,662.9	2,508	2,220.9

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

ARREST STATISTICS

Persons Arrested

The number of persons arrested for all violations, except traffic, in the reporting jurisdictions is compiled from monthly returns submitted by the contributing agencies. The age, sex and race of these persons are recorded, and data are collected on juveniles and adults to compute arrest trends and volume.

The Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested form is used to collect data on the number of arrestees and not on the number of persons charged. The same person may be arrested several times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction; each arrest is counted. A person may be arrested on several charges at one time; however, only one arrest would be scored.

The most severe violation for which each arrest is made is scored. The violations are divided into 2 major categories, Part I, composed of the 7 index crimes, arson, and manslaughter by negligence, and Part II, which includes all other UCR offenses. Part II offenses are listed and defined in the last section of this report, on pages 94-96.

Race of persons arrested is presented using the State of Hawaii reporting format. National categories are White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. For the State of Hawaii, the Asian or Pacific Islander category is divided into the following groups: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, Korean, Samoan, and Other.

The following tables present data on persons arrested in the state in 1990 by age, sex, and race. Tables 10 through 13 include both adults and juveniles. Tables 14 through 21 include only adults. Tables 22 through 29 include only juveniles, i.e. arrestees under 18 years of age.

Table 10
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Race
State of Hawaii, 1990

Race	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	369,616	33.4	21,825	34.1
Black	27,195	2.5	2,686	4.2
Indian (American)	5,099	0.5	93	0.1
Chinese	68,804	6.2	1,057	1.7
Japanese	247,486	22.3	4,053	6.3
Filipino	168,682	15.2	8,570	13.4
Samoan	15,034	1.4	2,452	3.8
Korean	24,454	2.2	922	1.4
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	138,742	12.5	14,287	22.4
Other	43,117	3.9	7,974	12.5
TOTAL	1,108,229	100.0	63,919	100.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1990 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age
State of Hawaii, 1990

Age	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14 and under	238,026	21.5	7,046	11.0
15-19	72,491	6.5	13,271	20.8
20-24	90,794	8.2	10,349	16.2
25-29	100,178	9.0	10,568	16.5
30-34	100,518	9.1	8,560	13.4
35-39	95,782	8.6	5,857	9.2
40-44	82,557	7.4	3,569	5.6
45-49	61,963	5.6	2,040	3.2
50-54	46,812	4.2	982	1.5
55-59	45,375	4.1	629	1.0
60-64	48,728	4.4	474	0.7
65 and over	125,005	11.3	574	0.9
TOTAL	1,108,229	100.0	63,919	100.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1990 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census

Table 12
Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1990

	Age						
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over
Drug Abuse Total	403	267	494	1,519	688	178	48
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	29	35	88	292	130	45	16
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	8	22	66	182	84	24	5
Marijuana	20	13	17	101	45	20	10
Synthetic Narcotics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	0	5	9	1	1	1
Possession Subtotal	374	232	406	1,227	558	133	32
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	26	75	151	536	222	56	11
Marijuana	328	150	240	632	318	74	17
Synthetic Narcotics	7	0	0	1	1	1	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	13	7	15	58	17	2	4

Table 13
Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse Total	1,355	160	5	82	274	404	806	59	32	420
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	249	23	1	14	37	61	163	19	1	67
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	136	19	1	9	25	40	97	14	1	49
Marijuana	108	4	0	4	9	19	62	5	0	15
Synthetic Narcotics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	4	0	0	1	3	2	4	0	0	3
Possession Subtotal	1,106	137	4	68	237	343	643	40	31	353
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	319	66	2	23	126	159	239	15	19	109
Marijuana	742	68	2	43	101	176	369	23	12	223
Synthetic Narcotics	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	40	3	0	2	8	7	33	2	0	21

Notes: This table includes both juveniles and adults.
Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

Table 14
Sex of Adults Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1990

Month	Sex	Arrests		
		Part I	Part II	Total
January	M	507	3,062	3,569
	F	144	561	705
February	M	505	2,608	3,113
	F	171	598	769
March	M	462	2,807	3,269
	F	165	545	710
April	M	454	2,875	3,329
	F	181	499	680
May	M	564	2,977	3,541
	F	195	583	778
June	M	366	2,750	3,116
	F	151	562	713
July	M	538	3,040	3,578
	F	167	545	712
August	M	458	2,819	3,277
	F	169	563	732
September	M	476	2,722	3,198
	F	136	506	642
October	M	457	2,671	3,128
	F	189	559	748
November	M	458	2,578	3,036
	F	139	456	595
December	M	491	2,366	2,857
	F	168	420	588
TOTAL	**M**	**5,736**	**33,275**	**39,011**
	F	**1,975**	**6,397**	**8,372**

Table 15
Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County
1989 & 1990

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1989	56	51	3	2	-
	1990	41	37	2	2	-
Forcible Rape	1989	142	110	15	10	7
	1990	184	163	10	7	4
Robbery	1989	215	169	25	18	3
	1990	298	252	31	13	2
Aggravated Assault	1989	535	320	63	113	39
	1990	698	439	108	94	57
Burglary	1989	778	521	107	102	48
	1990	854	604	109	74	67
Larceny-Theft	1989	4,530	3,388	601	304	237
	1990	4,857	3,543	679	334	301
Motor Vehicle Theft	1989	622	508	46	54	14
	1990	738	620	47	46	25
TOTAL	1989	6,878	5,067	860	603	348
	1990	7,670	5,658	986	570	456

Adult Arrests as a Percentage of Total Arrests for Crime Index Offenses

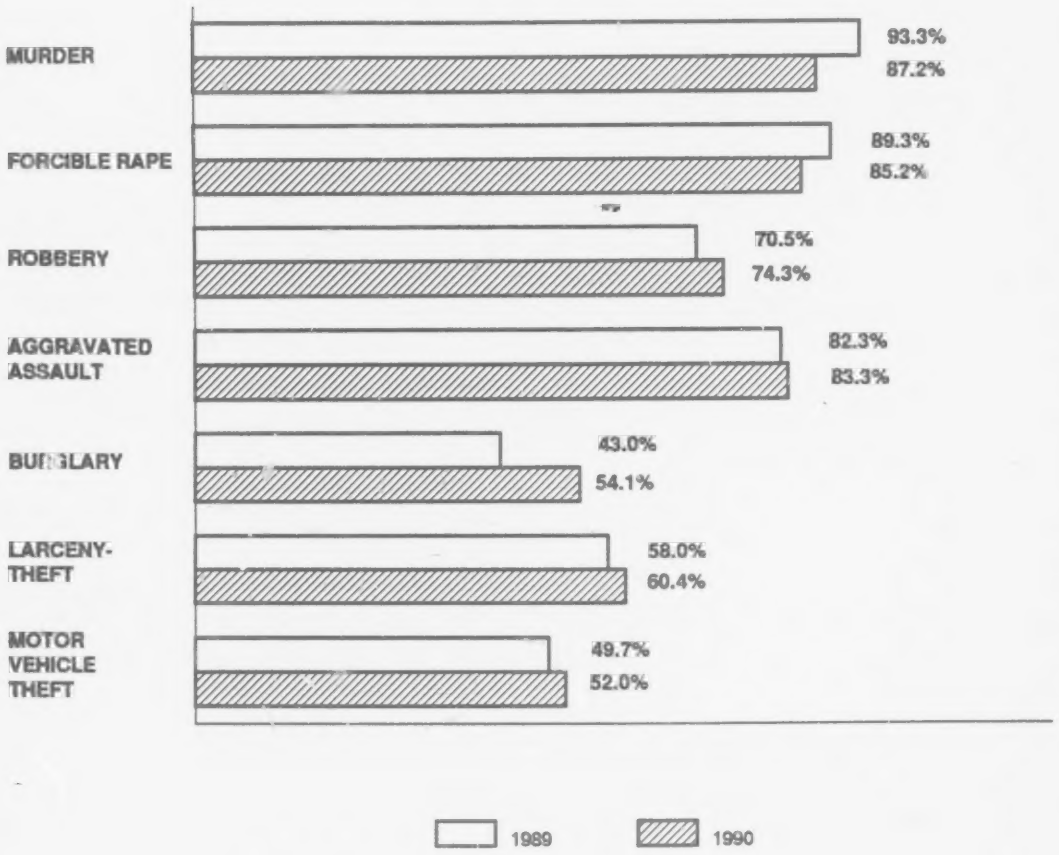


Table 16
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	3	2	4	1	-	2	2	11	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Forcible Rape	M	11	4	7	8	5	5	8	47	25
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	29	29	26	19	6	8	13	64	44
	F	2	1	-	2	1	2	-	9	4
Aggravated Assault	M	38	25	58	39	19	33	33	116	96
	F	1	2	4	3	-	5	4	17	16
Burglary	M	79	82	105	28	33	34	20	173	86
	F	5	2	2	10	5	50	3	19	11
Larceny-Theft	M	244	194	187	144	135	104	125	543	478
	F	92	71	56	76	66	69	66	323	239
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	75	45	47	27	34	36	40	168	71
	F	12	7	7	7	10	9	8	27	41
Arson	M	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	5	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Assault	M	96	88	88	91	97	84	97	438	354
	F	15	20	8	9	12	20	14	88	68
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	2	14	10	3	8	9	4	21	35
	F	13	2	9	16	3	9	14	51	45
Fraud	M	6	17	11	6	12	4	13	58	46
	F	6	4	13	5	8	10	11	21	44
Embezzlement	M	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	9	4
	F	-	6	2	-	1	7	-	5	7
Stolen Property	M	10	7	7	2	8	6	9	29	17
	F	2	1	3	2	-	1	3	5	5

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	2	3	2	-	-	2	-	37
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Negligent Manslaughter	M	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Forcible Rape	M	29	12	5	12	3	-	3	184
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	21	8	4	3	1	-	-	275
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	23
Aggravated Assault	M	74	50	14	11	8	3	10	627
	F	6	7	2	1	2	1	-	71
Burglary	M	42	37	5	4	2	-	3	733
	F	8	3	2	1	-	-	-	121
Larceny-Theft	M	408	198	158	76	56	63	131	3,244
	F	174	108	61	46	47	47	72	1,613
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	34	13	6	4	1	-	1	602
	F	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	136
Arson	M	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	22
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Other Assault	M	219	121	54	24	17	8	12	1,888
	F	35	20	12	5	1	2	-	329
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	20	9	2	1	-	-	1	139
	F	10	3	-	1	-	-	-	176
Fraud	M	36	19	48	23	3	5	2	309
	F	16	29	5	6	-	-	1	179
Embezzlement	M	13	2	-	-	-	1	-	37
	F	4	-	8	-	1	-	-	41
Stolen Property	M	19	4	5	1	-	-	-	124
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Vandalism	M	56	51	37	46	26	32	47	146	110
	F	3	2	5	2	5	3	6	19	16
Weapon Laws	M	52	29	26	40	35	43	32	211	115
	F	7	9	2	-	8	1	6	30	11
Prostitution	M	5	6	8	5	7	9	5	42	34
	F	10	19	15	40	32	20	11	83	41
Sex Offenses	M	6	8	8	20	10	16	12	60	57
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drug Abuse	M	69	70	75	67	82	95	126	634	545
	F	13	16	24	25	41	28	30	199	141
Gambling	M	2	3	6	3	10	3	18	58	67
	F	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	5	11
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	36	38	44	88	83	78	92	442	421
	F	4	11	18	13	15	10	19	88	89
Driving Under the Influence	M	92	165	229	279	255	279	285	1,546	1,468
	F	7	8	22	18	23	21	37	223	195
Liquor Laws	M	177	216	208	96	85	78	66	281	209
	F	24	20	11	10	10	3	3	23	15
Disorderly Conduct	M	44	42	50	75	53	61	70	270	232
	F	8	11	6	15	19	17	12	81	64
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	334	568	586	619	578	610	659	3,238	2,450
	F	74	93	98	95	129	115	125	634	523
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**1,470**	**1,706**	**1,828**	**1,708**	**1,583**	**1,635**	**1,776**	**8,612**	**6,971**
	F	**299**	**306**	**306**	**348**	**388**	**401**	**376**	**1,956**	**1,589**

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Vandalism	M	73	48	16	10	3	2	2	705
	F	7	3	-	-	1	-	-	72
Weapon Laws	M	98	58	36	4	4	2	-	785
	F	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	91
Prostitution	M	13	7	4	3	4	1	1	154
	F	18	6	4	-	-	-	1	300
Sex Offenses	M	49	36	28	24	19	10	14	377
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Drug Abuse	M	357	175	96	29	18	12	3	2,453
	F	84	72	34	19	10	4	1	741
Gambling	M	56	46	60	67	39	58	57	553
	F	11	16	30	8	13	7	12	120
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	313	211	91	56	16	16	15	2,040
	F	49	34	15	9	2	2	2	380
Driving Under the Influence	M	1,071	753	479	250	157	94	80	7,482
	F	151	99	51	20	10	10	1	896
Liquor Laws	M	146	89	51	12	13	10	15	1,752
	F	13	13	5	1	-	-	-	151
Disorderly Conduct	M	157	72	44	19	14	5	9	1,217
	F	35	25	13	13	6	2	1	328
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	1,656	975	483	175	125	95	109	13,260
	F	306	176	98	43	30	12	15	2,566
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	4,910	2,950	1,695	808	504	387	468	39,011
	F	947	619	345	174	125	87	106	8,372

Table 17
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	3	2	4	1	-	2	2	10	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Forcible Rape	M	11	4	3	8	5	5	8	40	21
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	20	21	23	19	5	6	12	55	42
	F	2	1	-	2	1	2	-	7	4
Aggravated Assault	M	30	16	49	23	11	26	20	72	60
	F	1	1	1	3	-	3	2	14	7
Burglary	M	40	54	78	15	20	21	12	139	61
	F	2	1	1	6	4	48	1	11	8
Larceny-Theft	M	141	142	123	107	94	84	100	395	347
	F	67	50	38	57	58	51	44	259	196
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	62	36	40	22	30	29	36	144	56
	F	9	5	6	6	8	9	7	25	39
Arson	M	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	309	276	321	195	165	175	190	858	591
	F	81	58	46	74	71	113	55	319	255

Table 17 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	33
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Negligent Manslaughter	M	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Forcible Rape	M	26	10	4	12	3	-	3	163
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	16	8	3	1	1	-	-	232
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20
Aggravated Assault	M	41	28	8	1	2	2	6	395
	F	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	44
Burglary	M	30	31	5	2	1	-	3	512
	F	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	92
Larceny-Theft	M	298	150	114	56	41	45	86	2,323
	F	124	74	37	30	36	40	59	1,220
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	25	9	6	4	1	-	1	501
	F	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	119
Arson	M	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	442	237	145	76	49	49	99	4,177
	F	137	83	42	31	37	40	59	1,501

Table 18
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	7	7	3	-	-	2	1	5	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Aggravated Assault	M	4	3	2	10	5	2	9	15	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	6
Burglary	M	11	12	12	1	9	6	3	15	13
	F	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2
Larceny-Theft	M	37	28	39	22	15	11	11	60	66
	F	14	12	6	12	4	11	15	42	24
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	4	4	2	3	1	6	2	10	6
	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	M	63	54	60	36	31	27	26	112	101
	F	19	13	8	14	5	15	18	47	34

Table 18 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	29
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Aggravated Assault	M	14	10	5	3	3	-	-	97
	F	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	11
Burglary	M	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	90
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Larceny-Theft	M	62	23	18	14	11	5	32	454
	F	34	17	4	10	5	6	9	225
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	41
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Arson	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
TOTAL	M	84	40	24	20	16	5	32	731
	F	40	17	4	11	7	6	9	267

Table 19
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	3	3	6	4	1	3	1	17	15
	F	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
Burglary	M	10	6	6	6	2	7	-	12	10
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Larceny-Theft	M	17	17	14	7	11	5	8	38	49
	F	9	5	6	5	2	3	2	14	13
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	6	4	4	2	1	-	1	13	6
	F	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Arson	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	38	32	30	19	17	15	10	89	85
	F	10	7	8	6	2	3	4	20	17

Table 19 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	7	9	1	5	2	1	3	81
	F	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	13
Burglary	M	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	68
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Larceny-Theft	M	29	14	18	2	2	6	3	240
	F	6	12	8	4	5	-	-	94
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	41
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Arson	M	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	47	31	21	8	4	7	6	459
	F	8	13	10	4	6	1	-	119

Table 20
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Aggravated Assault	M	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	12	9
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Burglary	M	18	10	9	6	2	-	5	7	2
	F	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Larceny-Theft	M	49	7	11	8	15	4	6	50	16
	F	2	4	6	2	2	4	5	8	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	3
	F	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	71	22	24	18	21	7	15	70	30
	F	2	5	7	4	4	4	5	14	7

Table 20 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aggravated Assault	M	12	3	-	2	1	-	1	54
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary	M	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	63
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Larceny-Theft	M	19	11	8	4	2	7	10	227
	F	10	5	12	2	1	1	4	74
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	19
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	41	17	8	6	3	7	11	369
	F	11	5	12	2	1	1	4	88

Table 21
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	11	1	-	-	-	13	7	-	3	6
Negligent Manslaughter	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Forcible Rape	67	21	1	-	16	23	24	2	5	25
Robbery	84	14	-	4	17	33	73	2	31	40
Aggravated Assault	196	45	1	4	24	131	165	11	42	79
Burglary	285	31	1	10	35	67	225	8	26	166
Larceny-Theft	2,144	201	17	140	358	494	770	75	128	530
Motor Vehicle Theft	183	19	-	10	40	78	221	11	33	143
Arson	12	-	-	1	1	2	9	-	-	-
Other Assaults	789	103	2	18	79	235	583	32	117	259
Forgery & Counterfeiting	124	10	-	5	14	33	73	5	3	48
Fraud	219	29	-	6	17	58	76	22	8	53
Embezzlement	37	-	-	1	4	9	20	-	-	7
Stolen Property	36	5	-	6	8	18	40	4	5	26
Vandalism	275	32	-	12	33	102	161	8	37	117
Weapon Laws	196	24	1	23	96	188	200	9	34	105
Prostitution	206	79	-	7	24	20	38	6	6	68
Sex Offenses	180	23	-	5	29	40	59	1	9	34

Table 21 (cont.)
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse	1,216	154	5	76	253	365	657	56	28	384
Gambling	46	1	-	42	154	266	53	27	7	77
Offenses Against Family & Children	699	199	2	63	145	371	460	63	105	313
Driving Under the Influence	3,906	267	8	137	917	771	1,044	229	227	872
Liquor Laws	796	79	4	18	95	215	305	11	112	268
Disorderly Conduct	645	104	4	18	57	117	316	25	79	180
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	5,751	957	40	262	823	1,887	3,322	160	642	1,982
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	18,109	2,399	86	868	3,239	5,536	8,905	767	1,687	5,787

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

JUVENILE ARREST STATISTICS

Juvenile Arrests

This section presents data on juvenile arrests. Juvenile arrests include cases where a young person is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile court for situations which would result in arrest if the offender were an adult. (Juveniles may also be arrested for running away or for curfew and loitering law violations.)

Police Disposition of Juveniles

Unlike arrested adults who are usually held for prosecution or are released for future handling in court, juveniles, depending on the seriousness of the offense and their prior record, may be counseled and released to parents or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation agency, to juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other enforcement agencies, or to adult court.

The table below presents police dispositions of juveniles by county and type. It should be noted that many dispositions were pending at the time of submission of the reports. This situation accounts for instances where the total number of arrests exceeds the total number of dispositions. At the same time, however, finalization of dispositions pending from previous months can cause the total number of dispositions to surpass the total number of arrests.

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
(Excluding Neglect and Traffic Cases)

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	**11,361**	**2,453**	**1,158**	**1,564**	**16,536**
Handled within Dept. and released	3,787	168	9	108	4,072
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Dept.	4,405	2,285	1,144	1,328	9,162
Referred to Adult Court	8	0	0	0	8
Referred to Welfare Agency	79	0	1	84	164
Dispositions Subtotal	**8,279**	**2,453**	**1,154**	**1,520**	**13,406**
Pending	3,082	0	4	221	3,307
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	**11,361**	**2,453**	**1,158**	**1,741**	**16,713**

Table 22
Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1990

Month	Sex	Arrests		
		Part I	Part II	Total
January	M	306	669	975
	F	92	378	470
February	M	355	741	1,096
	F	139	357	496
March	M	429	818	1,247
	F	130	434	564
April	M	346	778	1,124
	F	122	432	554
May	M	365	745	1,110
	F	131	411	542
June	M	256	466	722
	F	109	291	400
July	M	215	348	563
	F	86	190	276
August	M	238	340	578
	F	96	198	294
September	M	217	554	771
	F	72	336	408
October	M	285	869	1,154
	F	88	449	537
November	M	311	613	924
	F	108	355	449
December	M	332	583	894
	F	113	280	388
TOTAL	**M**	**3,634**	**7,524**	**11,158**
	F	**1,267**	**4,111**	**5,378**

Table 23
Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County
1989 &1990

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1989	4	4	-	-	-
	1990	6	5	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	1989	17	15	-	1	1
	1990	32	30	1	-	1
Robbery	1989	90	82	3	5	-
	1990	103	89	13	1	-
Aggravated Assault	1989	115	80	12	18	5
	1990	140	101	9	19	11
Burglary	1989	1,032	746	51	82	53
	1990	724	463	116	74	71
Larceny-Theft	1989	3,285	2,566	365	183	171
	1990	3,191	2,333	492	201	165
Motor Vehicle Theft	1989	630	476	75	50	29
	1990	681	504	90	58	29
TOTAL	1989	5,173	3,969	606	339	259
	1990	4,877	3,525	722	353	277

Juvenile Arrests as a Percentage of Total Arrests for Crime Index Offenses

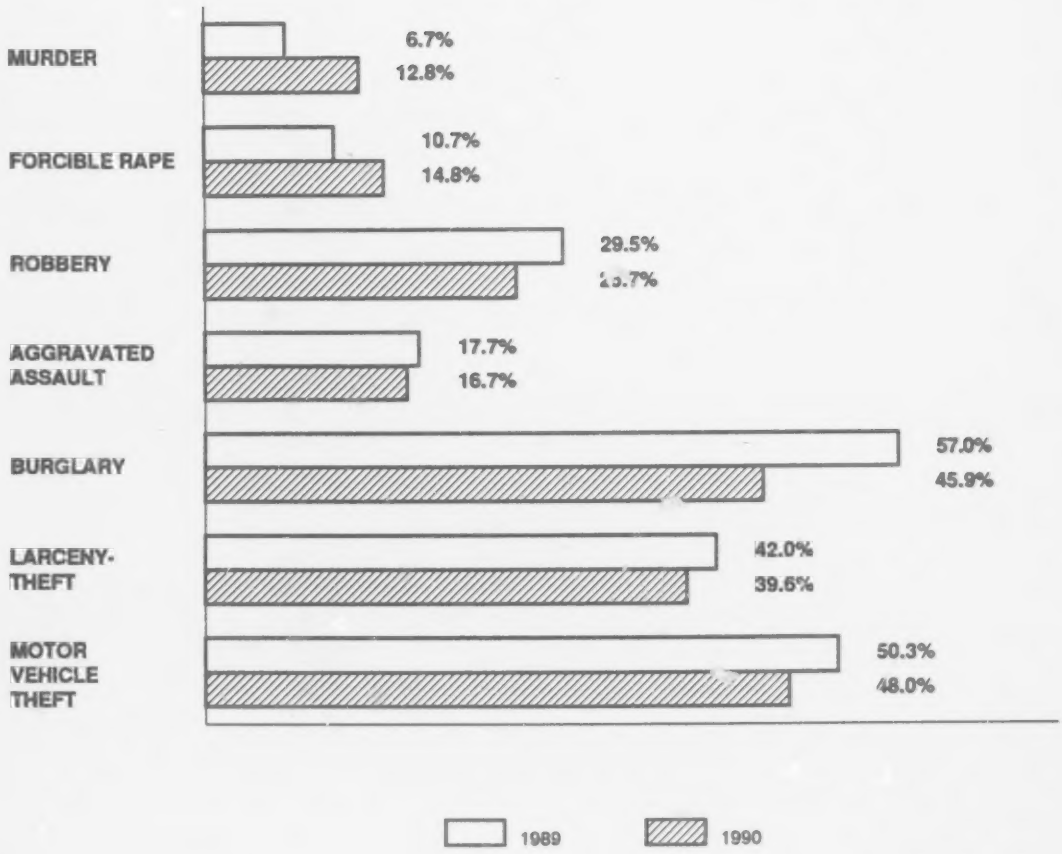


Table 24
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	3	2	1	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	-	5	4	11	5	6	31
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Robbery	M	-	9	27	12	17	24	89
	F	-	-	6	3	2	3	14
Aggravated Assault	M	3	9	22	33	31	30	128
	F	-	-	7	1	3	1	12
Burglary	M	19	52	170	142	152	90	625
	F	9	6	33	28	13	10	99
Larceny-Theft	M	77	396	717	383	304	295	2,172
	F	26	193	372	160	147	121	1,019
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	18	171	145	128	98	561
	F	-	4	34	35	36	11	120
Arson	M	1	5	7	1	3	2	19
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Assault	M	11	130	326	217	255	201	1,140
	F	1	30	154	60	52	48	345
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	-	-	-	4	1	11	16
	F	-	-	-	1	6	13	20
Fraud	M	-	3	8	5	3	3	22
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Embezzlement	M	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stolen Property	M	-	8	33	13	15	11	80
	F	-	1	4	4	2	1	12
Vandalism	M	5	49	169	102	130	104	559
	F	1	14	34	19	20	8	96

Table 24 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Weapon Laws	M	-	3	25	30	29	37	124
	F	-	1	5	4	3	-	13
Prostitution	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Sex Offenses	M	1	10	20	11	9	20	71
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Abuse	M	-	6	69	79	67	78	299
	F	-	2	31	25	25	21	104
Gambling	M	-	-	4	4	4	-	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	1	1	9	16	19	24	70
	F	1	-	10	12	10	6	39
Driving Under the Influence	M	-	-	2	3	15	40	60
	F	-	-	2	2	3	4	11
Liquor Laws	M	-	3	40	71	104	143	361
	F	-	7	57	29	34	32	159
Disorderly Conduct	M	-	3	25	30	33	34	125
	F	-	2	13	9	9	9	42
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	18	162	759	566	612	485	2,602
	F	2	77	360	242	201	147	1,029
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	M	7	46	320	268	121	78	840
	F	2	40	228	143	44	32	489
Runaways	M	8	67	408	280	240	135	1,138
	F	3	74	725	457	307	177	1,743
TOTAL	M	152	985	3,337	2,432	2,300	1,952	11,158
	F	45	451	2,076	1,235	921	650	5,378

Table 25
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	3	1	1	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	-	4	4	1	5	6	29
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Robbery	M	-	8	26	6	14	22	76
	F	-	-	6	2	2	3	13
Aggravated Assault	M	2	7	11	24	26	27	97
	F	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Burglary	M	6	33	130	96	88	57	410
	F	8	3	11	18	9	4	53
Larceny-Theft	M	56	312	549	272	217	194	1,600
	F	25	147	255	110	107	89	733
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	8	137	102	101	72	421
	F	-	2	16	29	27	9	83
Arson	M	-	3	5	1	3	1	13
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	M	65	375	862	515	455	381	2,653
	F	33	152	290	160	148	106	889

Table 26
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	1	1	5	3	2	12
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Aggravated Assault	M	-	-	3	2	2	-	7
	F	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Burglary	M	7	4	21	21	24	16	93
	F	-	1	15	3	-	4	23
Larceny-Theft	M	6	46	99	60	51	51	313
	F	1	29	84	27	21	17	179
Motor Vehicle Theft	M		2	14	28	9	20	73
	F	-	1	6	3	7	-	17
Arson	M	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	13	54	138	118	90	90	503
	F	1	31	105	35	29	21	222

Table 27
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	-	1	4	7	3	-	15
	F	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Burglary	M	3	10	12	10	16	12	63
	F	-	1	5	1	4	-	11
Larceny-Theft	M	9	25	35	24	20	23	136
	F	-	14	23	14	7	7	65
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	6	13	9	16	4	48
	F	-	-	6	2	2	-	10
Arson	M	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	12	43	66	51	55	39	266
	F	-	15	38	17	13	7	90

Table 28
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1990

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	1	1	4	-	-	3	9
	F	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Burglary	M	3	5	7	15	24	5	59
	F	1	1	2	6	-	2	12
Larceny-Theft	M	6	13	34	27	16	27	123
	F	-	3	10	9	12	8	42
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	2	7	6	2	2	19
	F	-	1	6	1	-	2	10
Arson	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	11	22	52	48	42	37	212
	F	1	5	20	16	12	12	66

Table 29
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1
Negligent Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Forcible Rape	3	1	-	1	-	8	9	-	7	3
Robbery	14	-	-	1	7	14	39	-	20	8
Aggravated Assault	23	-	1	1	3	41	42	3	11	15
Burglary	162	12	-	3	23	72	317	3	31	101
Larceny-Theft	715	45	1	73	217	528	953	53	128	478
Motor Vehicle Theft	111	7	-	6	17	192	243	6	33	66
Arson	6	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1
Other Assault	278	38	1	9	48	275	454	13	168	201
Forgery & Counterfeit	14	2	-	-	-	2	17	-	-	1
Fraud	11	-	-	-	1	9	5	-	1	-
Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Stolen Property	16	1	1	1	5	20	34	3	3	8
Vandalism	130	10	-	3	34	151	217	3	55	52
Weapon Laws	20	3	-	1	8	42	40	1	2	20
Prostitution	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Sex Offenses	11	4	-	4	3	10	26	-	4	9
Drug Abuse	139	6	-	6	21	39	149	3	4	36

Table 29 (cont.)
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1990

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Gambling	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	2
Offenses Against Family & Children	25	1	-	1	4	24	35	3	4	12
Driving Under the Influence	18	-	-	-	8	8	20	-	7	10
Liquor Laws	120	1	-	8	27	62	206	2	35	59
Disorderly Conduct	21	3	-	2	8	44	61	1	13	14
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	763	66	1	31	178	766	1,105	34	169	518
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	273	17	2	11	85	322	432	7	21	159
Runaways	838	70	-	27	115	388	966	20	47	410
TOTAL	**3,716**	**287**	**7**	**189**	**814**	**3,034**	**5,382**	**155**	**765**	**2,187**

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DEFINITIONS
Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults
All assaults other than aggravated are included in this category.

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting
Included in this classification are all offenses dealing with or attempting to deal with the making, altering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

3. Fraud
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses; includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

4. Embezzlement
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Included in this category are all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

6. Vandalism
Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc.

All arrests for attempted vandalism are also scored in this category.

7. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Included in this class are sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: prostitution; keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

9. Sex Offenses
(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.)
Included are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, etc.; adultery and fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; seduction; sodomy or crimes against nature; statutory rape (no force); and all attempts to commit any of the above.

10. Narcotic Drug Laws
Included are all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Narcotic drug law arrests are made on the basis of the narcotics used. The following are subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:

(1) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
(2) marijuana
(3) synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
(4) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

11. Gambling

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category.

To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests is furnished:

(1) bookmaking (horse and sport book)
(2) numbers and lottery
(3) all other

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children

Included here are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children:

(1) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of spouse or child
(2) neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault)
(3) nonpayment of alimony
(4) all attempts to commit any of the above

13. Driving Under the Influence

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated; operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

14. Liquor Laws

With the exception of "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence", liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Included are: manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

15. Drunkenness

Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Offense No. 13).

(1) drunkenness
(2) drunk and disorderly
(3) common or habitual drunkard
(4) intoxication

This class is omitted in Hawaii. There are no arrests made under this section. Chapter 737-1 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes was repealed under Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii, effective January 1, 1973.

16. Disorderly Conduct

All charges of committing a breach of the peace are placed in this class. Included are: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; prize fights; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; refusing to assist an officer; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

17. Vagrancy

Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class. Included are: vagrancy; begging; loitering (persons 18 and over); vagabondage.

18. All Other Offenses

Included in this class are all other State or local offenses (except traffic violations) not included elsewhere such as:

- admitting minors to improper places
- abduction and compelling to marry
- bigamy and polygamy
- blackmail and extortion
- bribery
- combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- contempt of court
- criminal anarchism
- criminal syndicalism
- discrimination; unfair competition
- kidnapping
- marriage within prohibited degrees
- offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in all previously defined offenses) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.
- perjury and subordination of perjury
- possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- possession of drug paraphernalia with intent to use
- possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- public nuisances
- riot and rout
- trespass
- unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals
- unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives
- violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes)
- violation of quarantine
- all offenses not otherwise classified
- all attempts to commit any of the above

19. Suspicion

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits.

After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II Offense Classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

20. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)

All arrests made for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

21. Runaway (Juveniles)

For purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, reported in this category are apprehensions for protective custody, as defined by local statute. Arrests made by other jurisdictions, of runaways, are counted by the home jurisdiction. Not included are protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.

APPENDIX

REVISED INDEX OFFENSES, CLEARANCES, AND VALUES OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED, 1989

Background

In February, 1989, the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), which reported 77 percent of the State's Index Crimes in 1988, implemented a simplified record keeping system. While some reporting requirements for responding officers were intentionally relaxed, adequate quality assurance procedures for keeping other sex offenses from being misclassified as forcible rape were not implemented until after the previous UCR annual report, "Crime in Hawaii, 1989," was published in August, 1990. Subsequently, Index Offense counts, clearances of Index Offenses, and the values of property stolen and recovered in the City and County of Honolulu were revised for a 13 month period, beginning in July, 1989 and ending in July, 1990.

Revisions

Forcible rape was the only basic statistic which showed a significant change due to the 1989 revisions. With the revisions, Honolulu reported rape down 5 percent in 1989 from 1988; and, as a result, the Statewide total was also down, by less than 1 percent. The decrease in reported rapes also meant a significant change in the total Violent Crimes reported, both in Honolulu and statewide. Upon revision, Violent Crimes in Honolulu showed a decrease of 1 percent in 1989 from 1988. Previously, Violent Crimes in Honolulu were reported as being up 5 percent. For the State, Violent Crimes are revised from the 7 percent increase initially reported, to a 2 percent increase for 1989.

Revisions to other 1989 statistics reduced the increase in the count of Honolulu Property Crimes from 7.0 to 6.8 percent, increased Honolulu's average clearance rate for all Index Crimes from 11.5 to 12.3 percent, and increased the recovered portion of the value of property stolen in the City & County from 12.8 to 12.9 percent.

Statewide, the revisions reduced the recovered portion of the value of locally stolen motor vehicles by 3.7 percentage points, from 66.8 percent to 63.1 percent, while the percentages recovered of other types of property generally increased by smaller numbers of percentage points.

State Rankings

The revisions lowered Hawaii's 1989 rank for Violent Crimes among the 50 states and the District of Columbia from 39th place to 40th place. Hawaii's 1989 Violent Crime rate is now lower than the rate reported by Iowa. Although fewer Property Crimes were reported in the revised statistics, population estimates were also revised downward to reflect the 1990 census. This resulted in an increase in Hawaii's Property Crime rate. Hawaii still places 7th in the 1989 ranking of the rates for Property Crime.

Continuing Changes

An HPD reporting procedure which was made voluntary for responding officers is the subclassification of Index Crimes by: (a) the type of weapon used for robbery and aggravated assault, (b) the type of entry for burglary (forcible; illegal, nonforcible; or attempted forcible), (c) the type of place

from which the property was stolen for larceny-theft, and (d) the type of property stolen for motor vehicle theft. Cases which are not subclassified by police personnel are automatically assigned to the subclass of least severity (i.e., the last subclass listed on the police department's summary report forms) by the computer system. Therefore, several of the proportions derived from Honolulu and statewide subclassifications for 1989 and subsequent years may not be comparable to the proportions for 1988 and prior years. Subclassification counts and proportions are usually discussed in the narrative section for each Index Offense, on pages 18-39 in particular. The subclassifications of forcible rape (pages 16-17) and arson (pages 40-42) are more closely watched and the resulting proportions appear to be comparable to the proportions observed in prior years. The revised subclassification counts for 1989 are only mentioned in connection with the comparable 1990 statistics in the narrative sections. (Arson statistics did not require revision.)

The 1989 arrest statistics did not require revision. In the interest of completeness, the statewide arrest tables are reprinted at the conclusion of this section.

APPENDIX TABLE 1A

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE

BY COUNTY, 1989

	State	City & County Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Total Resident Population	1,097,800	834,900	116,600	96,600	49,700
Percent Distribution	100.0	76.1	10.6	8.8	4.5
Total Index Offenses	69,500	52,682	6,831	7,213	2,774
Percent Distribution	100.0	75.8	9.8	10.4	4.0
Violent Crimes	2,872	2,165	265	345	97
Murder	53	43	7	2	1
Forcible Rape	353	269	33	29	22
Robbery	919	809	47	51	12
Aggravated Assault	1,547	1,044	178	263	62
Property Crimes	66,628	50,517	6,566	6,868	2,677
Burglary	14,908	10,654	1,613	1,965	676
Larceny-theft	47,354	36,305	4,613	4,570	1,866
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,366	3,558	340	333	135

Notes: 1. 1990 statistics are presented in Table 3A, page 52.

2. The 1989 resident population figures used in this report were provided by the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBED). The state total is the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BOC) provisional estimate as of July 1, 1989, updated to conform with 1990 census results.

3. The 1989 de facto population figures used in Preface Table 5B were updated by DBED to reflect 1990 census results. They are provisional estimates as of July 1, 1989. The estimates are: City & County of Honolulu: 909,500; Hawaii County: 132,300; Maui County: 139,000; and Kauai County: 68,000. The differences among the counties of the rates calculated using de facto population are suggestive that crime rates among the three most populous counties; Honolulu, Hawaii, and Maui; approached each other quite closely in 1989. (Please see Appendix Table 5B, page 103, for county crime rates using de facto population.)

APPENDIX TABLE 1B

CLEARANCES, 1989
(Arson not included)

Category	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percentage
Offenses:			
Murder	53	27	50.9
Forcible Rape	353	166	47.0
Robbery	919	161	17.5
Aggravated Assault	1,547	571	36.9
Burglary	14,908	1,111	7.5
Larceny-theft	47,354	7,159	15.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,366	480	11.0
Counties:			
Honolulu	52,682	6,497	12.3
Hawaii	6,831	1,631	23.9
Maui	7,213	975	13.5
Kauai	2,774	572	20.6
TOTAL	**69,500**	**9,675**	**13.9**

Note: In this table, the percentage is the number of clearances per 100 offenses. However, clearances may also occur for offenses reported in previous time periods, except in Honolulu, where the new record keeping system ties clearances to offenses reported in the calendar year.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

STATE OF HAWAII CRIME TRENDS

1988-1990

INDEX OFFENSES	Year	Number of Offenses	Percent Change from 1987, 1988 and 1989
Violent Crimes	1988	2,811	(-1.4)
	1989	2,872	2.2
	1990	3,113	8.4
Murder	1988	45	(-11.8)
	1989	53	17.8
	1990	44	(-17.0)
Forcible Rape	1988	355	(-9.7)
	1989	353	(-0.6)
	1990	360	2.0
Robbery	1988	919	(-13.4)
	1989	919	0.0
	1990	1,013	10.2
Aggravated Assault	1988	1,492	10.9
	1989	1,547	3.7
	1990	1,696	9.6
Property Crimes	1988	62,650	4.1
	1989	66,628	6.3
	1990	64,563	(-3.1)
Burglary	1988	13,726	9.7
	1989	14,908	8.6
	1990	13,611	(-8.7)
Larceny-Theft	1988	44,946	2.9
	1989	47,354	5.4
	1990	46,735	(-1.3)
Motor Vehicle Theft	1988	3,978	0.4
	1989	4,366	9.8
	1990	4,217	(-3.4)
TOTAL FOR STATE	1988	65,461	3.9
	1989	69,500	6.2
	1990	67,676	(-2.6)

APPENDIX TABLE 3

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU CRIME TRENDS

1988-1990

INDEX OFFENSES	Year	Number of Offenses	Percent Change from 1987, 1988 and 1989
Violent Crimes	1988	2,186	(-3.2)
	1989	2,165	(-1.0)
	1990	2,412	11.4
Murder	1988	28	(-22.2)
	1989	43	53.6
	1990	34	(-20.9)
Forcible Rape	1988	283	(-12.1)
	1989	269	(-4.9)
	1990	278	3.3
Robbery	1988	833	(-15.4)
	1989	809	(-2.9)
	1990	889	9.9
Aggravated Assault	1988	1,042	13.9
	1989	1,044	0.2
	1990	1,211	16.0
Property Crimes	1988	47,283	1.3
	1989	50,517	6.8
	1990	48,616	(-3.8)
Burglary	1988	9,811	7.4
	1989	10,654	8.6
	1990	9,785	(-8.2)
Larceny-Theft	1988	34,227	0.0
	1989	36,305	6.1
	1990	35,514	(-2.2)
Motor Vehicle Theft	1988	3,245	(-2.1)
	1989	3,558	9.6
	1990	3,317	(-6.8)
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1988	49,469	1.1
	1989	52,682	6.5
	1990	51,028	(-3.1)

APPENDIX TABLE 4
HAWAII CRIME INDEX
1989

Index Offenses	Number of Offenses	Percent Change from 1988	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from 1988
Total Violent Crimes	**2,872**	**2.2**	**261.6**	**1.0**
Murder	53	17.8	4.8	17.1
Forcible Rape	353	-0.6	32.2	-1.5
Robbery	919	0.0	83.7	-1.2
Aggravated Assault	1,547	3.7	140.9	2.5
Total Property Crimes	**66,628**	**6.3**	**6,069.2**	**5.2**
Burglary	14,908	8.6	1,358.0	7.4
Larceny-Theft	47,354	5.4	4,313.5	4.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,366	9.8	397.7	8.5
Total Index Offenses	**69,500**	**6.2**	**6,330.8**	**5.0**

Note: Percents change in crime rates over the previous year are based upon population estimates for 1988 and 1989 revised to reflect the 1990 census results.

Appendix Table 5A
1989 Crime Rates and Percents Change in Rates from 1988 by County (Resident Population)

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	**6,310.0**	**6.2**	**5,858.5**	**11.4**	**7,466.9**	**-8.6**	**5,581.5**	**6.4**
Violent Crimes Total	**259.3**	**-1.3**	**227.3**	**25.9**	**357.1**	**-1.4**	**195.2**	**7.9**
Murder	5.2	52.9	6.0	-48.3	2.1	90.9	2.0	-67.7
Forcible Rape	32.2	-5.3	28.3	38.0	30.0	-13.3	44.3	25.5
Robbery	96.9	-3.2	40.3	37.1	52.8	32.0	24.1	-27.6
Aggravated Assault	125.0	-0.2	152.7	28.1	272.3	-5.0	124.7	17.6
Property Crimes Total	**6,050.7**	**6.5**	**5,631.2**	**10.9**	**7,109.7**	**-9.0**	**5,386.3**	**6.3**
Burglary	1,276.1	8.3	1,383.4	11.8	2,034.2	-0.1	1,360.2	2.1
Larceny-Theft	4,348.4	5.8	3,956.3	9.6	4,730.8	-12.3	3,754.5	7.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	426.2	9.3	291.6	26.6	344.7	-9.4	271.6	7.1

Appendix Table 5B
1989 Crime Rates and Percents Change in Rates from 1988 by County (De facto Population)

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	**5,792.4**	**5.0**	**5,163.3**	**5.9**	**5,189.2**	**-14.5**	**4,079.4**	**3.1**
Violent Crimes Total	**238.0**	**-2.4**	**200.3**	**19.6**	**248.2**	**-7.8**	**142.6**	**4.5**
Murder	4.7	51.6	5.3	-50.5	1.4	75.0	1.5	-68.1
Forcible Rape	29.6	-6.3	24.9	31.1	20.9	-18.7	32.4	21.8
Robbery	88.9	-4.3	35.5	30.5	36.7	23.6	17.6	-29.9
Aggravated Assault	114.8	-1.2	134.5	21.6	189.2	-11.1	91.2	14.1
Property Crimes Total	**5,554.4**	**5.3**	**4,963.0**	**5.4**	**4,941.0**	**-14.8**	**3,936.8**	**3.1**
Burglary	1,171.4	7.1	1,219.2	6.2	1,413.7	-6.5	994.1	-1.1
Larceny-Theft	3,991.8	4.6	3,486.8	4.2	3,287.8	-17.9	2,744.1	4.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	391.2	8.1	257.0	20.3	239.6	-15.2	198.5	3.8

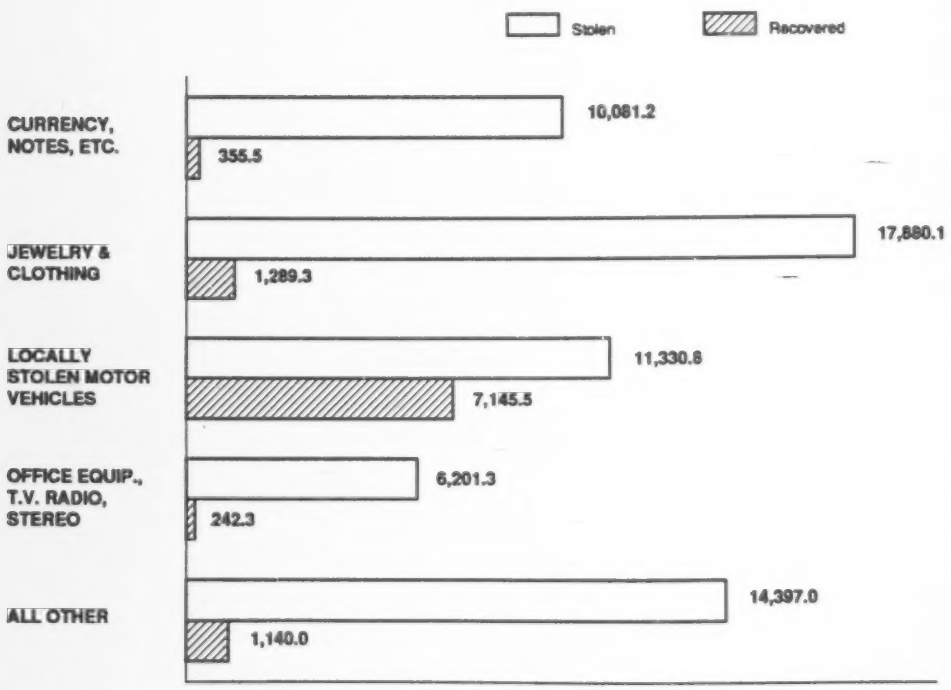
Notes: Rates for Preface Tables 5A and 5B are per 100,000 population.
Rates may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table 6
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County
1989

County	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
STATE TOTAL	**59,890.5**	**10,172.6**
City and County of Honolulu	46,880.7	6,034.8
Hawaii County	4,140.9	1,264.7
Maui County	6,818.8	2,367.3
Kauai County	2,050.1	505.7

Note: County values may not add to the state totals due to rounding.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered ($1,000)
State of Hawaii
1989



Appendix Table 7
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
State of Hawaii, 1989

Type of Property	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	10,081.2	355.5
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	14,671.7	1,118.6
(C) Clothing and Furs	3,208.4	170.7
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	11,330.8	7,145.5
(E) Office Equipment	1,061.0	46.5
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.	5,140.4	195.8
(G) Firearms	189.4	9.7
(H) Household Goods	599.9	22.3
(I) Consumable Goods	339.5	24.9
(J) Livestock	56.4	6.7
(K) Miscellaneous	13,211.8	1,076.4
TOTAL	**59,890.5**	**10,172.6**

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table 8
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense		Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Murder		**53**	**0.0**
Forcible Rape		**353**	**0.2**
Robbery		**919**	**629.5**
Highway		301	133.7
Commercial House		116	80.5
Service Station		22	5.8
Convenience Store		80	15.5
Residence		116	82.7
Bank		31	21.7
Miscellaneous		253	289.7
Burglary		**14,908**	**19,418.6**
Residence:	Night	3,267	3,721.5
	Day	5,903	8,649.5
	Unknown	834	1,051.5
Non-Residence:	Night	2,246	3,235.1
	Day	2,149	2,272.7
	Unknown	509	488.3
Motor Vehicle Theft		**4,366**	**11,456.6**

Notes: Excludes larceny-theft.
Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table 9
Value of Property Stolen - Larceny-Theft Analysis
State of Hawaii, 1989

	Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Larceny-Theft Total	**47,354**	**28,385.6**
Value		
$200 and over	19,367	27,083.1
$50 to $200	10,100	1,110.8
Under $50	17,887	191.7
Nature of Larcenies		
a. Pocket-Picking	280	118.6
b. Purse-Snatching	326	215.0
c. Shoplifting	6,731	876.5
d. From Motor Vehicles	12,958	6,552.7
e. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	6,703	2,266.2
f. Bicycles	2,013	629.2
g. From Buildings (Except c and h)	8,020	7,431.2
h. From Coin Operated Machines	341	44.3
i. All Other	9,982	10,251.7

Note: Values may not add to the total due to rounding.

Appendix Table 10
Value of Property Stolen by Offense and County
1989

Offense		Honolulu No. of Offenses	Honolulu Value ($1,000)	Hawaii No. of Offenses	Hawaii Value ($1,000)	Maui No. of Offenses	Maui Value ($1,000)	Kauai No. of Offenses	Kauai Value ($1,000)
Murder		43	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Forcible Rape		269	0.0	33	0.0	29	0.2	22	0.0
Robbery		809	578.2	47	12.8	51	34.7	12	3.8
Highway		251	109.3	24	2.3	24	20.1	2	2.0
Commercial House		108	67.7	1	0.5	6	11.5	1	0.8
Service Station		19	5.8	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Convenience Store		70	14.9	5	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.0
Residence		97	73.3	9	6.8	9	2.6	1	0.1
Bank		31	21.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Miscellaneous		233	285.5	7	2.9	7	0.3	6	1.0
Burglary		10,654	15,682.1	1,613	1,086.1	1,965	2,233.8	676	416.6
Residence:	Night	2,119	2,775.5	171	99.4	690	659.1	287	187.6
	Day	4,526	7,042.8	440	387.5	733	1,087.1	204	132.1
	Unknown	268	663.4	488	317.1	55	53.5	23	17.6
Non-Residence:	Night	1,583	2,734.4	164	107.3	370	330.7	129	62.7
	Day	1,996	2,162.3	44	10.7	93	88.6	16	11.1
	Unknown	162	303.8	306	164.1	24	14.9	17	5.5
Larceny-Theft		36,305	23,058.8	4,613	2,149.0	4,570	2,331.5	1,866	846.2
$200 and over		14,830	22,085.3	1,627	2,002.1	2,158	2,198.4	752	797.2
$50 to $200		7,464	829.9	1,195	125.0	991	114.6	450	41.3
Under $50		14,011	143.6	1,791	21.9	1,421	18.5	664	7.7
Motor Vehicle Theft		3,558	7,561.6	340	893.0	333	2,218.5	135	783.4
TOTAL		51,638	46,880.7	6,653	4,140.9	6,950	6,818.8	2,712	2,050.1

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Appendix Table 11
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Race
State of Hawaii, 1989

Race	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	319,770	33.0	21,931	34.5
Black	17,364	1.8	2,687	4.2
Indian (American)	2,655	0.3	104	0.2
Chinese	56,285	5.8	964	1.5
Japanese	239,748	24.9	4,455	7.0
Filipino	133,940	13.9	8,199	12.9
Samoan	14,073	1.5	2,653	4.2
Korean	17,962	1.9	990	1.6
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	115,500	12.0	13,867	21.8
Other	48,394	5.0	7,723	12.1
TOTAL	**964,691**	**100.0**	**63,573**	**100.0**

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1980 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census. Intercensal estimates by race not available.

Appendix Table 12
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age
State of Hawaii, 1989

Age	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14 and under	225,775	23.4	6,582	10.4
15-19	86,446	9.0	13,321	21.0
20-24	105,682	11.0	10,785	17.0
25-29	95,287	9.9	10,814	17.0
30-34	84,314	8.7	8,552	13.5
35-39	63,948	6.6	5,483	8.6
40-44	47,468	4.9	3,285	5.2
45-49	45,240	4.7	1,850	2.9
50-54	49,204	5.1	1,058	1.7
55-59	47,383	4.9	701	1.1
60-64	37,794	3.9	497	0.8
65 and over	76,150	7.9	645	1.0
TOTAL	**964,691**	**100.0**	**63,573**	**100.0**

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1980 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census. Intercensal estimates by age not available.

Appendix Table 13
Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1989

	Age						
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over
Drug Abuse Total	**549**	**400**	**642**	**1,627**	**652**	**200**	**25**
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	**42**	**47**	**72**	**242**	**122**	**55**	**5**
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	20	17	36	131	54	14	1
Marijuana	20	21	31	88	65	40	4
Synthetic Narcotics	2	4	0	8	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	5	5	15	3	1	0
Possession Subtotal	**507**	**353**	**570**	**1,385**	**530**	**145**	**20**
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	65	106	204	554	210	61	8
Marijuana	416	221	334	734	282	76	10
Synthetic Narcotics	16	5	12	32	10	1	1
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	10	21	20	65	28	7	1

Appendix Table 14
Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse Total	**1,599**	**145**	**4**	**71**	**328**	**477**	**855**	**65**	**83**	**468**
Sales & Manufac-turing Subtotal	**257**	**20**	**1**	**4**	**30**	**65**	**142**	**9**	**10**	**47**
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	92	13	0	1	17	36	69	4	7	34
Marijuana	149	6	1	2	10	26	59	5	2	9
Synthetic Narcotics	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	3
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	13	1	0	1	1	1	10	0	1	1
Possession Subtotal	**1,342**	**125**	**3**	**67**	**298**	**412**	**713**	**56**	**73**	**421**
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	382	53	2	24	131	173	228	16	30	169
Marijuana	895	63	1	33	136	214	430	34	37	230
Synthetic Narcotics	20	1	0	7	13	5	17	3	2	9
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	45	8	0	3	18	20	38	3	4	13

Notes: This table includes both juveniles and adults.
Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

Appendix Table 15
Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County
1988 & 1989

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1988	32	21	7	3	1
	1989	56	51	3	2	-
Forcible Rape	1988	117	93	8	12	4
	1989	142	110	15	10	7
Robbery	1988	221	190	9	15	7
	1989	215	169	25	18	3
Aggravated Assault	1988	606	411	49	104	42
	1989	535	320	63	113	39
Burglary	1988	1,031	763	91	109	68
	1989	778	521	107	102	48
Larceny-Theft	1988	4,417	3,286	514	462	155
	1989	4,530	3,388	601	304	237
Motor Vehicle Theft	1988	479	373	35	52	19
	1989	622	508	46	54	14
TOTAL	1988	6,903	5,137	713	757	296
	1989	6,878	5,067	860	603	348

Appendix Table 16
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	4	-	2	2	4	6	3	12	6
	F	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	2	6	6	8	7	8	4	31	24
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	19	11	13	7	10	12	15	57	28
	F	-	-	2	3	-	1	4	4	4
Aggravated Assault	M	34	17	23	29	25	20	14	100	92
	F	1	5	3	3	5	5	2	10	11
Burglary	M	113	64	38	48	72	28	62	128	92
	F	8	5	4	6	8	1	2	15	10
Larceny-Theft	M	241	200	143	138	117	123	106	495	622
	F	89	60	46	60	49	51	55	272	243
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	64	60	36	30	30	36	35	120	62
	F	13	10	6	6	7	4	5	26	7
Arson	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Assault	M	107	76	90	99	78	83	95	406	255
	F	15	7	11	15	7	12	16	69	45
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	38	14	2	1	7	3	10	50	196
	F	2	4	5	3	4	2	4	58	20
Fraud	M	4	23	4	7	18	12	20	131	43
	F	1	3	3	2	1	4	5	37	20
Embezzlement	M	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	7	1
	F	2	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	2
Stolen Property	M	11	11	3	4	2	9	9	23	21
	F	-	1	4	-	4	3	-	10	6

Appendix Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	52
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Negligent Manslaughter	M	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	17
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Forcible Rape	M	17	12	6	1	-	-	10	142
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	11	5	4	-	1	1	-	194
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	21
Aggravated Assault	M	54	30	11	8	5	1	7	470
	F	8	8	4	-	-	-	-	65
Burglary	M	40	14	5	1	-	1	1	707
	F	5	2	4	1	-	-	-	71
Larceny-Theft	M	320	183	111	70	71	62	116	3,118
	F	135	86	64	53	46	40	63	1,412
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	39	13	4	-	-	2	-	531
	F	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	91
Arson	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Assault	M	186	77	57	20	10	8	6	1,653
	F	30	11	10	4	1	1	1	255
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	11	5	4	8	-	3	-	352
	F	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	114
Fraud	M	24	17	9	3	3	2	1	321
	F	9	7	3	-	1	-	-	96
Embezzlement	M	1	1	-	19	-	-	-	36
	F	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	18
Stolen Property	M	11	4	4	1	1	-	-	114
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

Appendix Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Vandalism	M	52	47	40	47	44	36	46	166	101
	F	3	2	1	1	4	5	3	17	17
Weapon Laws	M	28	33	23	37	43	45	41	192	115
	F	4	1	-	6	3	7	-	12	7
Prostitution	M	2	3	3	5	15	4	3	31	13
	F	11	17	34	37	29	19	24	110	57
Sex Offenses	M	8	8	7	6	7	15	7	54	35
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drug Abuse	M	116	91	113	114	134	140	109	786	560
	F	38	20	22	36	29	38	42	169	112
Gambling	M	4	6	5	5	5	6	5	50	48
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	27	31	46	59	70	90	81	418	367
	F	3	10	12	16	17	14	15	75	66
Driving Under the Influence	M	94	131	196	251	249	253	248	1,500	1,235
	F	8	9	11	20	21	29	27	180	168
Liquor Laws	M	242	246	222	124	112	95	105	309	250
	F	48	33	20	19	8	8	5	29	23
Disorderly Conduct	M	48	40	44	56	46	56	58	202	149
	F	3	7	15	13	17	15	30	78	57
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	381	550	622	691	729	857	760	3,652	2,759
	F	50	68	104	114	122	125	140	718	585
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**1,640**	**1,676**	**1,683**	**1,771**	**1,824**	**1,939**	**1,837**	**8,921**	**7,076**
	F	**300**	**264**	**305**	**362**	**339**	**344**	**381**	**1,893**	**1,476**

Appendix Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Vandalism	M	53	21	16	11	3	3	5	691
	F	15	6	6	3	-	-	-	83
Weapon Laws	M	76	55	15	7	6	8	6	730
	F	2	6	-	2	-	-	-	50
Prostitution	M	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	92
	F	21	2	1	1	-	-	1	364
Sex Offenses	M	38	46	18	8	11	4	7	279
	F	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Drug Abuse	M	340	193	82	46	7	6	4	2,841
	F	80	39	41	31	3	4	1	705
Gambling	M	74	62	71	53	58	79	108	639
	F	24	15	36	10	12	9	9	133
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	248	130	76	31	22	10	11	1,717
	F	31	17	9	4	2	5	2	298
Driving Under the Influence	M	957	711	431	290	189	106	84	6,925
	F	125	83	41	16	13	5	4	760
Liquor Laws	M	191	125	61	34	40	16	16	2,188
	F	13	15	12	2	-	-	-	235
Disorderly Conduct	M	103	59	14	18	6	8	6	913
	F	32	17	10	9	6	-	2	311
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	1,765	985	510	241	163	100	154	14,919
	F	353	200	98	47	21	11	20	2,776
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**4,582**	**2,760**	**1,510**	**872**	**596**	**420**	**542**	**39,649**
	F	**901**	**525**	**340**	**186**	**105**	**77**	**103**	**7,901**

Appendix Table 17
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	13	3	-	-	1	15	11	-	3	10
Negligent Manslaughter	9	-	-	1	3	5	3	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	56	25	-	2	8	13	14	5	8	11
Robbery	57	16	1	-	9	14	51	1	27	39
Aggravated Assault	158	25	1	4	31	98	108	15	29	66
Burglary	260	31	1	6	38	60	222	6	50	104
Larceny-Theft	1,956	170	11	120	458	399	688	75	89	564
Motor Vehicle Theft	159	28	-	11	44	74	167	1	40	98
Arson	1	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Other Assaults	710	98	4	9	69	198	444	34	95	247
Forgery & Counterfeiting	131	20	1	8	215	23	43	-	2	23
Fraud	191	25	1	7	18	14	58	4	-	99
Embezzlement	10	-	-	-	6	24	11	1	-	2
Stolen Property	43	6	5	3	6	25	32	1	2	19
Vandalism	275	39	3	12	43	76	161	16	36	113
Weapon Laws	204	9	-	6	47	246	148	8	19	93
Prostitution	245	80	3	6	10	17	44	1	10	40
Sex Offenses	141	29	3	3	15	30	29	4	7	23

Appendix Table 17 (cont.)
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse	1,429	140	4	66	304	396	658	57	71	421
Gambling	61	1	-	33	134	388	50	43	3	59
Offenses Against Family & Children	586	148	-	40	111	283	386	53	90	318
Driving Under the Influence	3,537	246	11	134	956	682	851	209	228	831
Liquor Laws	1,082	100	7	15	114	201	437	15	103	349
Disorderly Conduct	514	91	5	13	34	94	243	26	57	147
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	6,506	1,122	36	258	951	2,268	3,611	218	713	2,012
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	18,334	2,456	97	757	3,626	5,644	8,472	793	1,683	5,688

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

Appendix Table 18

Police Disposition of Juveniles Arrested (Excluding Neglect and Traffic Cases) 1989

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Total Juvenile Arrests	**11,653**	**2,080**	**1,109**	**1,181**	**16,023**
Handled within Dept. and released	4,063	170	10	137	4,380
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Dept.	5,646	1,910	1,093	1,018	9,667
Referred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0
Referred to Welfare Agency	79	0	0	23	102
Dispositions Subtotal	**9,788**	**2,080**	**1,103**	**1,178**	**14,149**
Pending	1,865	0	6	335	2,206
Total Dispositions	**11,653**	**2,080**	**1,109**	**1,513**	**16,355**

Appendix Table 19
Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County
1988 & 1989

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1988	4	3	1	-	-
	1989	4	4	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	1988	21	21	-	-	-
	1989	17	15	-	1	1
Robbery	1988	109	99	5	2	3
	1989	90	82	3	5	-
Aggravated Assault	1988	114	77	5	24	8
	1989	115	80	12	18	5
Burglary	1988	1,024	720	117	108	79
	1989	1,032	746	151	82	53
Larceny-Theft	1988	3,566	2,928	289	201	148
	1989	3,285	2,566	365	183	171
Motor Vehicle Theft	1988	593	432	49	84	28
	1989	630	476	75	50	29
TOTAL	1988	**5,431**	**4,280**	**466**	**419**	**266**
	1989	**5,173**	**3,969**	**606**	**339**	**259**

Appendix Table 20
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	4	2	-	10	16
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Robbery	M	-	6	32	14	14	12	78
	F	-	3	6		1	2	12
Aggravated Assault	M	2	9	21	15	25	32	104
	F	-	-	4	4	-	3	11
Burglary	M	28	69	267	209	213	156	942
	F	3	13	37	11	15	11	90
Larceny-Theft	M	108	438	726	373	365	325	2,335
	F	36	183	328	138	137	128	950
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	9	147	122	108	108	496
	F	-	7	48	28	26	25	134
Arson	M	-	1	4	1	1	-	7
	F	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other Assault	M	19	136	325	188	208	201	1,077
	F	2	36	111	68	72	52	341
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	-	1	3	13	4	5	26
	F	-	-	2	-	8	6	16
Fraud	M	-	2	2	3	4	2	13
	F	-	-	2	2	1	2	7
Embezzlement	M	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
	F	-	-	1	3	-	1	5
Stolen Property	M	-	10	21	8	10	9	58
	F	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Vandalism	M	27	66	145	106	98	112	554
	F	-	10	22	12	10	7	61

Appendix Table 20 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Weapon Laws	M	1	9	26	12	16	28	92
	F	-	1	1	2	7	6	17
Prostitution	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Sex Offenses	M	-	10	29	16	8	11	74
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drug Abuse	M	-	13	69	96	100	115	393
	F	2	4	33	49	38	30	156
Gambling	M	-	4	36	14	21	8	83
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	1	2	13	17	19	33	85
	F	-	2	12	11	14	10	49
Driving Under the Influence	M	-	-	2	1	6	40	49
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Liquor Laws	M	-	5	40	61	126	207	439
	F	-	3	28	28	46	43	148
Disorderly Conduct	M	1	10	28	24	30	41	134
	F	-	2	10	6	7	4	29
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	19	131	600	535	558	489	2,332
	F	4	68	378	265	259	147	1,121
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	M	-	57	303	257	92	102	811
	F	-	19	187	101	30	17	354
Runaways	M	11	59	277	268	213	152	980
	F	3	63	516	296	271	170	1,319
TOTAL	**M**	**219**	**1,047**	**3,120**	**2,357**	**2,239**	**2,205**	**11,187**
	F	**51**	**418**	**1,727**	**1,025**	**947**	**668**	**4,836**

Appendix Table 21
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	5
Robbery	10	2	1	1	4	16	22	-	20	14
Aggravated Assault	17	1	-	1	1	36	33	1	8	17
Burglary	199	21	-	5	38	129	384	19	96	141
Larceny-Theft	648	38	-	78	236	525	1,094	47	202	417
Motor Vehicle Theft	92	7	-	3	20	62	271	4	69	102
Arson	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-
Other Assault	229	25	1	21	52	236	487	9	164	194
Forgery & Counterfeit	16	3	-	-	13	3	5	1	-	1
Fraud	3	-	-	1	-	6	7	-	-	3
Embezzlement	1	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	-
Stolen Property	20	1	-	-	5	7	26	-	1	1
Vandalism	123	6	1	6	21	93	240	2	44	79
Weapon Laws	16	2	-	-	5	43	21	1	8	13
Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Sex Offenses	27	6	-	1	2	8	12	1	5	13
Drug Abuse	170	5	-	5	24	81	197	8	12	47

Appendix Table 21 (cont.)
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1989

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Gambling	10	1	-	1	2	15	37	2	3	13
Offenses Against Family & Children	48	5	1	1	5	21	40	-	3	10
Driving Under the Influence	22	1	-	1	3	6	10	2	2	4
Liquor Laws	176	5	-	5	18	68	200	7	35	73
Disorderly Conduct	42	3	-	1	4	15	70	3	9	16
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	796	40	2	42	190	630	1,110	51	189	403
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	280	7	-	11	55	227	367	9	52	157
Runaways	646	52	1	22	127	316	746	30	48	311
TOTAL	**3,597**	**231**	**7**	**207**	**829**	**2,555**	**5,395**	**197**	**970**	**2,035**

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.